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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Pye's laſt Birth-day Ode has induced me to make ſome reflections, not on the poetry (for who would criticiſe the ſtrains of a Birth day Ode?), but upon the prevailing ſentiment. It is an exultation over the fate of "bleeding Europe," ravaged by all the horrors of war, compared to the peace and ſecurity which are enjoyed by happy Albion. A moſt awful ſubject, if rightly conſidered! Where is the man of candour and feeling, who will not ſhudder, when he reflects on the *poſſibility*, that to the rulers of this country may be owing the continuance of theſe ſcenes of blood and deſolation, which are ſurely rather matter for deep ſorrow and humiliation to the philanthropiſt, than for triumph? What a dreadful reſponſibility is *ſomewhere* incurred by eight years' untemitting warfare; and how clear, how deciſive, how important ought to be the motives which have influenced the rejection of any reaſonable propoſitions for peace! I do not mean, Sir, to weary your readers with a repetition of arguments reſpecting the war, detailed in parliamentary-ſpeeches, and newſpaper-eſſays; but I wiſh it were in my power to urge as ſtrongly on the minds of others, as it has impreſſed my own, the fearful emotion naturally ariſing from the ideas which the Laureat has choſen to dwell upon. I am ignorant of the methods which our divines have taken to conciliate every meaſure for extending and perpetuating hoſtilities, taken by *regular governments*, with the precepts of a religion that breathes nothing but beneficence; but I confeſs myſelf ſomewhat uneaſy under the burthen of *my ſhare*, little as it may be, of a national triumph and immunity, purchaſed at ſuch a coſt to other people. "Sins of government," we have been ingeniouſly told, are "ſins of the nation." I hope, however, that they are not imputable to all individuals; for how can powerleſs inſulated beings like myſelf prevent the acts of irreſiſtible authority, ſupported by decided majorities? I have been told of a late univerſity ſermon which completely exonerates *ſovereigns* from all reſponſibility with regard to the calamities of war, on the plea, that war is a thing no where expreſſly forbidden, and, being natural to man, all its rights muſt be in poſſeſſion of thoſe who have in their hands all other human rights. This appears to me admirable reaſoning, and reminds me of the argumentation made uſe of to reconcile the mind of Alexander to itſelf, after the exerciſe of his royal pleaſure in running his old friend, and faithful officer, Clitus through the body. Alexander was weak enough to feel great remorſe for this action, and there appeared ſome danger that his ſacred health would ſuffer from its conſequences. They ſent in, therefore, to him (Arrian tells the ſtory) not his chaplain, but his *philoſopher* or *ſophiſt*, Anaxarchus. This able man, approaching the king with a ſmiling countenance, told him that he was probably ignorant why the "wiſdom of ages" had always ſeated Juſtice by the ſide of Jove. It was, becauſe whatever Jove decreed was on that account to be eſteemed as juſt. The ſame alluſion would apply to the actions of a great king, and ought to ſatisfy, firſt the king himſelf, and then his ſubjects. Alexander, it is ſaid, "with majeſty approved his pleaded reaſon," and was conſoled. I ſuppoſe the Frederics and Catharines, and perhaps the Pauls, &c. of later days, would equally admit the validity of the concluſion. But, alas! Mr. Editor, *we* are ſubjects, and have nothing to do with this royal logic. Your's, &c.

ERASMUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE multiplication of penal ſtatutes has given riſe to many ſerious diſquiſitions on the wiſdom of laws, their failure, and the difficulty of carrying them into execution; and ſome gentlemen of profound habits of thinking have ſunk ſo deep in this ſubject, as to aſſert, almoſt in plain terms, that penal laws are good for nothing, becauſe crimes are as frequent after they have been enacted as before. Others have inquired, and I confeſs with ſome propriety, into the right of any community

munity to inflict the puniſhment of *death* upon its member; and, if I am not miſtaken, this puniſhment is in America reſtricted to murderers of the worſt claſs only.

Meditating upon theſe ſubjects a few nights ago, it occurred to me that the fault of our laws might perhaps conſiſt in the puniſhments we inflict not being properly proportioned to the crimes; or, in other words, that rogues have been far more fertile in deviſing new crimes, than honeſt men, or legiſlators (who *ipſo facto* are honeſt men), have been ingenious in varying their means of puniſhment. To enumerate all the crimes for which the law ordains puniſhment, would require a much larger proportion of your Magazine than you might be diſpoſed to allow to ſuch a purpoſe; but all the puniſhments in uſe may, I believe, be expreſſed in theſe few words, *death*, *baniſhment*, *impriſonment*, *whipping*, *pillory*, and *fines*. There are ſix puniſhments to at leaſt ſix hundred ſpecies of crimes; and, by the bye, to ſave myſelf the trouble, I beg leave to refer the curious reader to Mr. Colquhoun's two volumes on the London and Marine Police, where he will find the *genera* and *ſpecies* of rogues claſſified in a truly Linnæan ſyſtem, and often with Linnæan names.

Perhaps, therefore, I ſay, the failure of our penal laws may proceed from the want of connection between the crime and the puniſhment. But it is not my intention at preſent to attempt to eſtabliſh this connection: I leave that to wiſer heads, and proceed to inform you, that, in the courſe of my meditations aforeſaid, I recollected a plan put into my hands ſome years ago, for "commuting all puniſhments for *operations* of *pharmacy* and *ſurgery*." The worthy gentleman who propoſed this ſcheme had principally in his eye the frequency of executions, which he thought diſgraceful to a country boaſting its humanity; and his idea was, inſtead of hanging ſo many felons, to make them ſubmit to certain experiments and operations in phyſic and ſurgery. Hereby, ſaid he to me, with all the enthuſiaſm of a ſchemer, ſcience will be promoted as well as crimes puniſhed, by rogues being obliged to ſubmit to operations, which, I am ſorry to ſay, we can ſcarcely perſuade honeſt men to undergo, although their lives are in danger; and I know ſo much of theſe operations, that I will venture to ſay, that, if my ſcheme be adopted, felons will underſtand what it is to ſuffer the *pains* of law better than ever they did.

This plan of my learned friend, however, did not ſucceed at the time it was propoſed, and I know not why; I am, however, hopeful that it may meet with a more gracious reception from the public at preſent, when the invention of *ſubſtitutes* is greatly the faſhion, and when we have ingenious men who undertake to find *ſubſtitutes* for almoſt every neceſſary of life, from a *militia man* to a *joint of meat*. Now, as it is notorious that the puniſhment of felons is very expenſive to government, and as government, like all other well regulated families, muſt be ſenſible of the hardneſs of the times, I flatter myſelf I am performing an acceptable ſervice by propoſing a cheap ſubſtitute for puniſhments.

It is almoſt needleſs to ſay, that the ſcience of ſurgery is very much obſtructed by the want of opportunities for operations and experiments before the ſtudent arrives at actual practice upon his patients. It is a very awkward thing, and would be very ſhocking if it were known, that a ſurgeon ſhould be able to ſay to a patient, "Sir, I am come to cut off your leg; but as this is the firſt time I ever performed the operation, you muſt excuſe me, if I don't go through it as I could wiſh." This, Mr. Editor, would ſurely be very ſhocking and very unſafe; whereas, it is obvious, that by the ſcheme I propoſe, at leaſt twenty ſtudents may go through the whole ſeries of operations in the courſe of one Old Bailey ſeſſions, greatly to their improvement, and to the furtherance of the law.

Another advantage would be, that, as the operations of ſurgery are very numerous, they might afford that variety of puniſhment which ſeems very much wanted in order to proportion puniſhments to crimes; and the antipathy of the lower claſſes to ſurgical operations is ſo ſtrong, that I truſt I need not expatiate on this as a powerful argument in favour of the ſcheme. The ſight of a caſe of inſtruments would create more terror than the ſight of a cat-o-nine-tails, which I am told there are various ways to evade. For ſlight offences, or firſt offences, it may perhaps be neceſſary to order the felon to be put under the hands of an apothecary's boy for a week or fortnight. Crimes of the next degree of atrocity might be puniſhed by a gentle diſlocation; as we riſe higher in offence, we aſcend through the various degrees of fractures ſimple and compound, up to the trepan, or lithotomy.

Methinks I hear the recorder paſſing ſentence

ſentence at the concluſion of an Old Bailey ſeſſions in this manner:

"You, John Glim, have been found guilty of houſe-breaking: it only remains for me that I pronounce the ſentence of the law, which is, that you be taken from thence to Surgeons Hall, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the City of Weſtminſter, and County of Middleſex, and there be cut for a *fiſtula*."

"You, Thomas Vagrant, have been found guilty of ſtealing privately. The ſentence of the law is that your right hand ſhould be cut off; but the court, in conſideration of your having a numerous family, whom you maintain by your profeſſion as a ballad-ſinger, hath been pleaſed to remit that part of your ſentence, and orders that you be *qualified for the Opera Houſe*."

This, Sir, would alter the face of things in Newgate; inſtead of rioting, drinking and ſwearing, which are too much to be heard in all our jails, we ſhould hear nothing but groans, and ſcreams, and the direful operation of boluſes and juleps. The Newgate Calendar then would be a liſt of caſes in ſurgery; and the keeper, if he found a priſoner refractory, might eaſily procure ſuch advice from the firſt ſurgeon in the neighbourhood, as would effectually prevent his running away.

Upon highwaymen, footpads, and all ſuch blood-thirſty fellows, I would have the various kinds of *ſtyptics* tried; experiments might alſo be made with *gun-ſhot* wounds, a ſpecies of retaliation which would admirably ſerve the purpoſes of ſcience and juſtice. As to crimes committed in a ſtate of intoxication; for the leſſer ſpecies, a courſe of quack medicines might probably be ſevere enough; but for the more atrocious, it would be abſolutely neceſſary to puniſh by tapping. Not that I mean that the ſentence of the judge ſhould be definitive. Alleviating circumſtances ought ſtill to appeal to the fountain of mercy, and in caſes where the jury ſtrongly recommended to mercy, his majeſty would no doubt remit the *trocar* or the *biſtoury*, as might ſeem fit. Very heinous offences committed by females, might be puniſhed by operations incident to the ſex, ſuch as experiments on the nervous ſyſtem, on the tongue, &c. or perhaps the *cæſarian operation* might be ordered in lieu of *hanging*; and, if we may believe ſome learned profeſſional men who have lately tried that operation, it would not amount to much more than a reſpite for a week!

As to petty offences, bleeding and tooth-drawing would in general be ſufficient, and perhaps as good for the morals as beating hemp and blaſpheming; or the apothecaries might be permitted to try the effect of ſome new-invented medicine. I fancy I ſhall ſome day or other read in the newſpapers a paragraph like the following:

"Yeſterday three men and a woman were brought before the Lord Mayor, for getting drunk and making a riot in a public houſe at unſeaſonable hours: but, on their making a handſome apology for their conduct, and promiſing to behave better in future, his lordſhip was pleaſed to order that each ſhould take a box of Dr. Humbug's Cathartic pills, and be diſcharged."

In this plan, I humbly preſume, it is very obvious that various perſons would be gratified. Men of ſcience would be undoubtedly pleaſed with ſo extenſive a range of experimental practice; and I truſt there is enough in the ſcheme to ſatisfy thoſe who think that our puniſhments are in general too lenient. Executioners and jailors may be bribed, and there are various ways of ſoftening puniſhments ordered by the law; but the gentlemen to be employed upon my plan would have too much intereſt in its ſucceſs to be ſwayed by any conſiderations of another kind, or to be prevailed upon to lay down the knife or the lancet before law and juſtice had been fully ſatisfied. Beſides, ſhould a greater degree of ſeverity be contended for in the caſe of certain crimes, than an expert operator might inflict, we have bungling ſurgeons and blundering apothecaries enough, whoſe handy work and preſcriptions would amount to the full rigour of the law; or the numerous tribe of advertizing doctors might be employed, and I hope none will ſay that the puniſhment in that caſe would not be perfectly adequate to the crime.

Having ſuggeſted theſe hints, Mr. Editor, I leave them and the whole ſcheme to the conſideration of your readers; I truſt they will weigh it with impartiality, and determine whether it is or is not entitled to a preference over the preſent ſyſtem.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient,

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE AND SURGERY.

P. S. I have this moment read that the Divorce Bill has been thrown out of the Houſe of Commons. I am ſorry for it. I think I could have recommended, in my plan, a trifling operation or two, which would have effectually prevented the increaſe of Divorces. *Sublata cauſa, tollitur effectus.*

June 13, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN conſequence of Mr. Robinſon's communication on the Greek accents, I take the liberty to acquaint thoſe of your claſſical readers who may not be at preſent poſſeſſed of the information, that ſome very curious remarks on the ſubject are to be found in Hermannus's Treatiſe on the Metres of the Greek and Roman Poets; a very ingenious work of a very acute and learned man, which it is to be hoped will ſpeedily find a place in the library of every Britiſh ſcholar. I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

June 7th, 1800. E. COGAN.

P. S. In reading the Medea of Seneca the other day, I could not help remarking, that Gronovius, in his note on verſe 335, affirms of the verb *recludo* that it ſignifies both to *ſhut* and to open. But he produces no examples,

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent M. P. deſires to be informed how he may ſeparate the neutral ſalts from Kelp or Barilla. I apprehend it may be done thus. Add to the Barilla a ſufficient quantity of quick lime to deprive it of its carbonic or aerial acid, and lixiviate the maſs with water. Then run off the lees, and boil them down till they are of a proper ſtrength to be ſet by for the ſalts to cryſtallize. When cold, the neutral ſalts will be found in cryſtals ſeparate from the mineral alkali, which latter being by the lime rendered cauſtic and incapable of cryſtallization will remain ſuſpended in the mother water. This may afterwards be evaporated, and the alkali preſerved for uſe. If it is requiſite to have the mineral alkali in cryſtals, all that is neceſſary, is to give it the carbonic acid, of which it had been deprived by the calcareous earth, and it will then be as capable of cryſtallization as other ſalts. I ſhall be glad if M. P. will favour me with his addreſs by poſt, and am, Sir, Your's, &c.

SAMUEL PARKES.

Stoke upon Trent, May 10th, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent Meirion may be willing to inform your Cambrian readers, how far the Welch language, which is, I fancy, excluſively uſed by the Lyric, may be adapted to convey the productions of the Epic Muſe. Permit me to tranſcribe the well known ſimile of Homer, and accompany it with a tranſlation into Welſh blank verſe:

Οιη περ φυλλων γενεη τοιη δε και ανδρων.
Φυλλα τα μεν τ'ανεμος χαμαδις χεει, αλλα δ' υλη
Τηλεθοωσα φυει, εαρος δ'επιγιγνεται ωρη.
Ως ανδρων γενεη ἡ μεν φυει ἡ δ' απολλυει.

As is the race of leaves, is that of men.
The wind blows down the leaves, and then the wood,
Budding, with others decks the time of ſpring:
So blooms one race of men, another fades.

WELSH.

Fel dail y coed, yw oefoedd dynobryw.
Un hîl o ddail a gwymp, gan 'auaf wynt;
Hîl arall, yn y gwanwyn, dardd ar frys:
Felly ûn oes o ddynion gwiwa, 'naill a dyf.

If motives of diſtance and curioſity ſtimulate us in inſpecting the dialects of Madagaſcar or of Japan; thoſe of approximation and excellence might be expected to induce the admirers of poetic lore to inveſtigate the magnificent language of the bards of Cambria. WIL. EVANS.

Taviſtock, March 6, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the thirty-ſixth Number of the Monthly Magazine, Mr. Warburton has referred to a paſſage of Suidas, in teſtimony that, for the invention and introduction of punctuation, we are indebted to Thraſymachus, who lived about the three hundred and eightieth year before the Chriſtian æra; but, if the following paſſage in Huetius be genuine, and founded upon proper authority, the invention of this ſcience is not to be aſcribed to Thraſymachus, but to Ariſtophanes of Byzantium, a learned grammarian, and who is ſaid to have been ſuperintendant of the famous library at Alexandria, and to have lived in the one hundred and forty-fifth Olympiad, or about two hundred years before Chriſt: "Triplici punctorum ſitu orationis diſtinctio omnis abſolvitur, collocato puncto vel ad ſummum literæ, vel ad medium, vel ad imum. Poſitura prior, quæ eſt ad ſummum literæ, ſententiam perfectè claudit, ut nihil præterea ad ejus abſolutionem lectoris animus requirat. Alter ſitus ad medium literæ, ſententiam quidem claudit, ſed non perfectè; ut ad explendum lectoris animum et abſolven-

dam

dam penitùs ſententiam aliquid præterea deſideretur, et ejuſdem ferè ſententiæ commata dividit. Infima verò poſitura morulam interponit quandam, dum lector ſpiritum ducat, et diverſas ejuſdem ſententiæ partes una connexione aptas inter ſe et concluſas diſtinguit. Prioris generis punctum τελεία στιγμὴ appellatur ab antiquis grammaticis; ſecundi μέση; tertii ὑποστιγμὴ. *Atque id inventum ad orationis nitorem excogitatum, Ariſtophani Grammatico acceptum refertur.* Quod cum ipſe hoc tempore reperiſſet, quo literis quadratis et majuſculis vulgo ſcribebatur, aptiſſimus fuit et utiliſſimus στιγμῶν illarum uſus, quod literarum amplitudo intercapedinem obſervatu perfacilem tres inter punctorum ſedes conſtitueret*." And that this Ariſtophanes was the author of the mode of punctuation, which at firſt prevailed, was the opinion alſo of Montfaucon and Salmaſius†.

But there does not appear to be any probability, that either Thraſymachus or Ariſtophanes invented punctuation, or that this ſcience was ever practiced at periods ſo remote. Mr. Warburton refers to paſſages in Cicero and Ariſtotle, as authorities in vindication of the opinion of Suidas. It muſt however be obſerved, that theſe authorities amount to nothing in behalf of what they are intended to prove. Cicero and Ariſtotle, in the paſſages referred to, mean not the marks of punctuation, but only the parts and completion of a ſentence. And with reſpect to the aſſertion of Huetius, I know of no proofs from ancient writers, that have ever been adduced in confirmation of his opinion; nor do I believe any ſuch proofs can be adduced.

I can eaſily conceive, that ſome kind of pauſes, in ſpeaking and reading, muſt have exiſted with the knowledge of communicating ideas; but that marks of punctuation, in writing, were alſo coeval with this knowledge, I cannot ſo readily admit. Had punctuation in writing been uſed in the times when Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, and Quinctilian, compoſed their celebrated treatiſes upon language, I cannot imagine but they would have mentioned it: the moſt minute parts of grammar are noticed by them; and their ſilence upon this ſubject I conſider as an argument ſufficient to prove, that punctuation was then unknown. Beſides, if Thraſymachus or Ariſtophanes had, as has been aſſerted, invented marks of punctuation, and this had been generally known, Quinctilian would ſcarcely have omitted to mention this particular.

On the whole, the arguments hitherto brought forward in favour and ſupport of the great antiquity of punctuation, appear fallacious, and founded upon no good authority; and there is every reaſon to believe, that the invention of this ſcience belongs to a period leſs remote than ſome have imagined. To what particular period, or to what particular perſon, the honour of this invention is due, it is perhaps difficult accurately to decide, ſince ſatisfactory authorities ſeem to be wanting, for judging with preciſion upon the ſubject.

This, however, appears to be generally agreed upon, that the form of punctuation, at firſt practiced, was ſimilar to what Mr. Warburton has ſhewn from Dr. Bernard, and of which Huetius, in the paſſage quoted above, has taken notice, viz. a point at the bottom of a letter denoted a comma; in the middle it ſignified a colon; and at the top was equivalent to a period or full ſtop. Nevertheleſs, it is not unworthy of obſervation that the mode of punctuation uſed in after times was leſs full and complete. I have ſeen a Latin tranſlation of "*Strabo*," publiſhed about the year 1490, in which no other marks, beſides the period (compoſed of a ſquare dot), and the colon, are to found. And Mr. Dowling, in the thirty-fifth Number of your Magazine, tells us, that in "*Dionyſius de Situ Orbis*" printed at Venice in 1498, the colon and period are abundant, but no others. That a different modification in the characters of punctuation ſhould have been a conſequence of the uſe of letters different in ſize and form from thoſe formerly employed, is a matter of no ſurpriſe; but that this modification ſhould be leſs perfect, ſeems unaccountable.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Ravenſtonedale.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN alluding to a remark of one of your correſpondents reſpecting benefit-ſocieties, I by no means intended to repreſent the plan of providing for the neceſſities of age by ſuch means as wholly impracticable;

* Dan. Huet. præfat. ad Orig. Comment.

† Vide Palæogr. Græc. pp. 31. 32, and the Epiſtle of Salmaſius to Sarravius.

ticable; but I certainly did mean to assert, what J. S. admits, that the present situation of the labouring poor, arising from the disproportion of their wages to the advanced price of the necessaries of life, is such, as "to immense numbers of them absolutely precludes the possibility of saving," and consequently that the present moment is by no means favourable to the establishment of such societies, as the number of those who would become members of them must be comparatively small, and there is so much probability that of those who did enter many might afterwards become unable to continue their payments. But, though I conceive little success would attend any attempts at present to render benefit-societies more general than they are, I have a high opinion of the utility of such institutions when they are founded on rational principles, and conducted with care and integrity; and if J. S. or any of your readers can find a sufficient number of persons willing to join in a society of this kind, they will have few other difficulties to encounter, as the rates of contribution, both for allowances in old age, and during incapacities of labour, produced by sickness or accidents, may be adjusted on secure grounds from the tables computed for this purpose by Dr. Price, which have been published in the last edition of his *Observations on Reversionary Payments*, and the necessary regulations can be easily formed from the most judicious rules of the societies that subsist at present.

London, June 4. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM obliged to the candour and liberality of your correspondent Wm. Evans, for recalling my attention, in p. 441, of your last Number, to my translation of this iambic:

Ανθρωπος ικανη προφασις εις το δυστυχειν.

I allow my representation of it to be sufficiently vague and indistinct; will W. E. excuse me, if I venture to pronounce his translation also deficient in perspicuity? Some satisfactory illustrations have been made, I recollect, in my interleaved copy of my own book, but that is not with me, and I am therefore unable to produce them. I regard προφασις in this sense, not as derived from φαμι, according to the common lexicons, but from φαω, *to shine* or *appear*; whence the posterior and prevalent word φαινω, and the Latin *facies*, *face*. The meaning of the verse, therefore, is primarily and fully this: "Man, even on his *superficial appearance*, is sufficient to suggest the idea of misfortune." "At the *first sight* of man, or the very mention of his name, calamity is presented to our view." Hence those standing *epithets* in the poets for our species: which epithets I have enumerated in my Notes on Lucretius, v. 942, vi. 1. A fragment from the Protesilaus of Euripides, preserved by Stobæus, is equivalent to this sentence of Menander under consideration:

Ου θαυμ ελεξας, θνητον οντα δυστυχειν.

"You tell us nothing strange, when you speak of a mortal exercised by calamity."

Dorchester Goal, GILBERT WAKEFIELD.
June 3, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Duke de Liancourt, in his Travels in North America, speaking of the population of the United States, supposes that it is doubled every twenty years, and, computing on the foundation of the enumeration of 1791, he finds, that in 1876 the population will amount to 80,000,000, when the territory of the United States will be peopled in the same proportion that France was before the revolution. This is a very easy mode of determining the future state of a country with respect to the number of its inhabitants, but it is extremely erroneous, though it has been frequently adopted, even by those who ought to have been better acquainted with the subject. Sir William Petty, when he wrote his Essay on the Growth of the City of London, in 1683, finding it appeared that for some time the number of deaths had been double what it was forty years before, assumes this period as the rate of increase of the population of London, which would thus continue to double every forty years, till its further progress became impossible from the disproportion of the inhabitants of the metropolis to those of the country: upon this ground, he calculated that the growth of the city would be at its utmost height in the present year 1800, when its inhabitants would amount to upwards of *five millions*. Such a striking instance of the fallacy of this mode of computing the future state of the

the population of any place, renders it scarcely necessary to observe, that the causes of a rapid increase of population almost invariably diminish as the number of the people becomes greater; and that the supposition, that because the inhabitants of any country have in twenty or forty years past doubled their number, they will continue to increase at this rate, involves an impossibility, as they must thus in time amount to a greater number than the produce of the whole globe would support.

J. J. G.

May 23.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IMPRESSED by the humanity and independent thinking displayed in the Essay on Insanity in your magazine for May and June, and encouraged by the general liberality of sentiment by which it is characterised, I am induced to offer a few reflections suggested to me by the tendency of Dr. Reid's remarks. The objection to the rigorous and coercive measures adopted in the treatment of unfortunate maniacs does credit to the discernment and feelings of the writer. Darkness, solitude, confinement and severity, appear assuredly but little calculated to vary the fixed idea, to divert the gloom of intense meditation, or sooth the throbbings of despair. Morbid feeling will probably be exaggerated in the absence, or by the monotony of external impression, and images of horror assume shapings more palpable and vivid.

But waving the medical propriety of Dr. Reid's observations, on which I presume not to dwell, allow me to advert for a few moments to their moral application. To insist on the necessity or utility of the passions, those springs of the mind, the sources of its attention, vigour and energy, or to declaim on the consequence of their intemperance and abuse, would be equally trite and unnecessary. Two remedies only have been hitherto pointed out by moralists to abate their fervour and oppose to their excess. By ancient sages, the efficacy of reason as an antidote to passion has been strongly urged. Modern inquirers have, with greater acuteness and more sagacity, considered passion as a despot, in possession of power, deaf to the claims of justice, and blind to the splendour of truth: or, as possessing means of corruption but too abundant, and arts of perversion but too insidious, for converting into an auxiliary its most formidable opponent. To wage an equal war, to repel force with force, and passion by passion, to combat the enemy with his own weapons, carries with it a more specious prospect of success; and it is against this hypothesis that the remarks of your correspondent are levelled.

Objecting, he urges, and not without a foundation in truth, the danger lest the new passion, in its failure, should give additional force to that by which it is absorbed. This, in melancholy temperaments, in dispositions of peculiar tenacity, and in singular circumstances, is but too probable. Yet, if strong passions are, to a certain extent, increased by struggles; to be exhausted by the continued application of stimuli, seems to be in the nature of the human machine. Passion rarely acquires this fatal omnipotence till aided by habit, by whose mysterious power the wretched victim is compelled to extract, even from agony, a gloomy and horrid species of gratification. By opposing passion to passion, in its earlier progress, the force of either is weakened; by their alternations, as by the motion of the antagonist muscles, the mind loses the sense of fatigue and experiences relief. In proportion to the absence of others, is the strength and permanence of a single impression. In striking one billiard-ball against another, the force communicated to the second is deducted from the first. If men of the world, on whose senses a thousand varied objects impress themselves, become the votaries of ambition or avarice, it is only as these passions seem to include in them the gratification of every other. Attention divided is necessarily weakened. From the torrent sluiced into many channels, there is little dread of devastation.

In the opposition of passions to each other, it is not always necessary, nor possible, to contrast them. Natural facts are not established by poetical flights, nor does hatred seem to be the apropriate cure for successless love. The illiberal quotation of the "fury of a woman scorned," can apply only to a grosser sentiment, or to wounded vanity, feelings which belong not exclusively to woman. Neither by unkindness, injury nor insult, can genuine affection be robbed of its characteristic meekness. It would encroach on the limits allowed me, to detail the various methods by which the mind, overwhelmed by the pressure of a single sentiment, might be roused by ingenuity and address, softened by patient benevolence, diverted to the exercise of a li-

beral curiosity, subdued by kindness, or stimulated by dignified emotion. The remarks of Dr. Reid respecting the effects of vigilance are illustrative of the preceding observations:

"Constant vigilance will be likely to produce insanity, by subjecting the mind habitually to that increased violence of feeling, which we must have observed to take place during the darkness, the silence, and the solitude of the night. Really it is astonishing, in how much more lively a manner we are apt in these circumstances to be impressed by ideas that present themselves, than when the attention of the mind is dissipated, and its sensibility in a considerable degree absorbed by the action of light, sound, and that variety of objects which, during the day, operate upon our external senses."

To the opposing of passion by reason, and the setting passion in array against passion, a third method of cure is suggested, impressive by its novelty, and alluring by its apparent facility—The complete gratification of the absorbing feeling. To wave the real impracticability with which this must frequently be attended, or the licence which it seems to allow, and against which your correspondent has not sufficiently guarded, I would recall to his attention some remarks in the former part of his paper:

"The habitual indulgence of any propensity in opposition to the dictate of reason, tends gradually to weaken, and at length to destroy altogether, the influence of that faculty."

The sensibility constantly *goaded* by excessive stimuli cannot fail in time to be thrown into a morbid state."

"Most actions, however pleasurable at first, by a frequent repetition of them become indifferent. That is, the pleasure connected with the performance of them diminishes, whilst the pain of abstaining increases in the same proportion. So that the relinquishment of a habit is then found to be most difficult and painful, when it has arrived at that pitch of inveteracy, as even to be unattended with consciousness."

"In those persons who carry intoxication daily to such a pitch as induces a temporary madness, it seems likely that this state should from *the force of habit* become permanent."

"Although a state strictly deserving the name of mania frequently does not follow as the immediate consequence from a transgression of sobriety; yet, as such transgression in every instance diminishes the power of reason, as well as gives an unnatural strength to all the passions, and to that in particular to which the constitution is peculiarly prone, its tendency to produce at length a complete and obstinate disorder of the mental faculties must be too evident to stand in need of any farther proof or elucidation."

If the madness of an angry man is eased by the blow inflicted on the object of his resentment, will not the facility of gratifying this passion smooth the way, both morally and medically, to its more frequent recurrence? If sorrow finds relief in tears, will not sorrow be rendered permanent by habits of repining? If the sensualist quenches his fire in intemperate gratification, are habits of purity and self-controul to be expected from this indulgence? Let us beware, while we confess our imbecility, how we sanction our errors. The death of passion succeeds, says Dr. Reid, to its complete gratification. To a position so loosely stated, where are we to assign limits? How many passions are continually progressive, how many attend us to the grave, and even look beyond it, how many by indulgence are rendered perpetually craving? This indeed appears to be of the nature and essence of strong passion,—I speak not of transient appetite, When may a passion be said to be completely gratified? If only when it is extinguished, the position resolves itself into vain repetition, or a self-evident axiom. Upon this principle, how would individuals exist in society, how would the rights of others be respected, what would become of prudence and propriety, of fortitude, of temperance, of self-controul?

In proof of the observation of Dr. Cullen, that the passions are rendered more violent by the indulgence of the motions which they produce, the contagious and sympathetic effect of these motions (or gestures) may be alleged; passion by its gestures and expressions is communicated from mind to mind with electric rapidity. Passion, whether morbid or mental, is checked and diverted even by the efforts used for its restraint; reiteration and habit are its grand auxiliaries; no indulgence becomes dangerous till fixed by repetition on the mind: neither, as is justly observed by Dr. Reid, is there any mental emotion, indulged to excess, which may not induce maniacal derangement.

June 10, 1800. MARY HAYS.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

An authentic ACCOUNT *of* FRENCH GUIANA, *commonly called* CAYENNE, *extracted from the* JOURNAL *of a* FRENCH OFFICER, *who by Order of the late* GOVERNMENT *of* FRANCE *undertook three different* VOYAGES *to explore and aſcertain the* NATURE *of the* SOIL, CLIMATE, *and* PRODUCTIONS *of that* COLONY.

THAT part of South America which extends along the Atlantic Ocean from the left banks of the river Maragnon or Amazon, nearly under the equator, to the Oronoko, is called Guiana. The boundaries of that country, within land, are not yet exactly known, nor is it very material to aſcertain them, as the ground is cultivated only within a moderate diſtance from the coaſt. It is, however, pretty generally agreed, that they extend as far as the Rio Negro, which ſeems to be an arm of the Oronoko, and empties into the river Amazon, ſo that under the appellation of Guiana is compriſed that vaſt extent of country, which is ſituated between the Atlantic Ocean, the river Amazon, the Oronoko, and Rio Negro.

This extenſive tract of country was formerly divided among four powers, viz. Portugal, which poſſeſſed a ſpace of about twenty-five or thirty leagues between the rivers Amazon and Cape North; France, which owned the part of Guiana ſituated between the latter river and the Maroni; Holland, whoſe dominions extended from the river Maroni to the Pomaron; and Spain, which occupied the extent of country between the latter river, and the Oronoko. While this diviſion remains unaltered in regard to Portugal and Spain, Dutch Guiana has already changed her maſter, and French Guiana or Cayenne is likely to follow her example. No other known country is interſected by ſo numerous rivers as Guiana, moſt of which are very conſiderable, and the mouths of ſome of them are one, two, and three leagues in width. This is chiefly owing to the tide, and the nature of the ground, which is very low towards the coaſt, and does not in the leaſt obſtruct the expanſion of the rivers.

On ſurveying on the map the great number and direction of theſe natural canals, which at their riſe ſeem to tend to one common centre, and on their fall into the ſea expand in the form of a fan, it ſhould ſeem extremely eaſy to penetrate into the interior of the country, to convey its produce to the ſea in an expeditious and unexpenſive manner, and to connect the different parts by means of navigable canals. But this is unfortunately impeded by inſurmountable obſtacles. All theſe rivers are interrupted in their courſe by falls, more or leſs numerous and conſiderable, whereby the navigation is completely intercepted. The light veſſels or boats are hauled on ſhore, carried by men above the falls, and then the journey is further purſued. Troubleſome as this proves in regard to the moſt inſignificant cargoes, it would be impoſſible with reſpect to veſſels of a larger ſize. In this caſe, a number of veſſels would be required lying conſtantly in the river to receive the goods conveyed thither by land carriage from the veſſels diſcharged on the other ſide of the falls, which would occaſion a delay and expence hardly to be compenſated by any advantages of trade produced by this tedious and expenſive navigation, which is, moreover, attended by another inconvenience ſtill greater than the former. In ſeveral of theſe rivers, the firſt cataract is found when the boats have ſcarce ſix or ſeven miles worked up the ſtream, and at that point the bed is frequently narrowed in an uncommon degree, and ſometimes obſtructed by rocks, which render the navigation extremely troubleſome and dangerous. To ſee a river, whoſe wide expanſe and majeſtic courſe a few hours before excited our admiration, at once contracted within the breadth of the Seine at Paris, forms a ſingular aſpect. Moſt of theſe rivers are therefore navigated only for a ſmall extent from their mouths; and thus of this extenſive country little or nothing is known but the coaſt.

French Guiana, which is frequently, though erroneouſly, called the Iſland of Cayenne (the latter only forming a very inconſiderable part of the former), extends from the river Cape North, about two degrees north latitude, where, at a ſmall diſtance from the river Amazon, it is bounded by Portugueſe Guiana, to the river Maroni, where it borders upon the former Dutch, now Britiſh, Guiana, or Surinam.

The French formed their firſt ſettlement in Guiana about the year 1635. Having abandoned it ſoon after, they were ſucceeded by the Engliſh, but again took poſſeſſion of the country about the year 1664, and retained it ever ſince.

The ſoil of this colony is in many parts uncommonly fruitful; the productions are upon the whole of an excellent quality; it is eaſy to gain a ſubſiſtence; the climate is more heathful, than in any of the Antilles, and, in point of extent, French Guiana is far more conſiderable than the

largeſt of the Weſt India iſlands. That, notwithſtanding all theſe advantages, this fine colony has hitherto made ſo little progreſs in culture and trade, is merely to be aſcribed to its value not having been ſufficiently known, and nothing having been done on the part of the French government to promote its proſperity.

The town of Cayenne, although inſignificant in itſelf, yet deſerves to be noticed, as it is the capital, nay the only town in the colony, and the ſeat of government, of the courts of juſtice and the military.

The town of Cayenne is ſeated cloſe to the ſea, in four degrees fifty-ſix minutes of north latitude, and fifty-four degrees and ſome minutes weſt longitude, on the right banks, and near the mouth, of the river of the ſame name, which is there about one league in width. The town is ſmall; the houſes are of wood, and badly conſtructed. It is ſurrounded with a ſwampy moat, and miſerable walls, which form a ſort of irregular hexagon. The fort, which commands the town, is conſtructed of earth, and tolerably ſtrong towards the ſea, eſpecially for this reaſon, that, from the want of depth of water, ſhips of a middle ſize only can approach it within gun-ſhot.

The government's palace, and the ancient manſion of the Jeſuits, are the only buildings which deſerve ſome notice: they form two large *façades*, fronting the place of parade, which offers a proſpect, ſtrikingly pleaſing to an European. It is bordered with two rows of orange-trees of of the largeſt ſize, which exhale an exquiſite fragrance, and are crowded with colibris ſkipping from branch to branch. The population of the town of Cayenne having increaſed of late years, and its circuit not admitting of a proportionate enlargement, a new town has been built on the neighbouring Savanna, ſeparated from the former merely by a ditch. This new town, which is already more conſiderable than the ancient city of Cayenne, and is daily increaſing, is conſtructed on a regular plan; the ſtreets are wide, admit of the free acceſs and circulation of air, and contain ſome elegant houſes, the beautiful appearance whereof becomes more ſtriking from every thing about them bearing obvious marks of poverty and wretchedneſs.

Cayenne, the metropolis of the whole colony, is alſo the capital of the iſland of the ſame name, formed northwards by the ſea, and in other directions by the rivers Ouya, Cayenne, and Orayu. It is therefore no eaſy matter to account for the opinion of many people, who imagine that the Iſland of Cayenne is as much ſeparated from the Continent as any of the Antilles; it being diſjoined from it only by a canal.

This iſland, which is but five or ſix leagues in length, and three leagues in breadth, is the more diſtinguiſhed from its elevated and mountainous ground, as nearly all the other parts of the coaſt of Guiana are low, and covered with ſwamppines, a ſpecies of large trees, which grow in the ſea, and form foreſts at a conſiderable diſtance from ſhore. All the productions of the continent of Guiana are alſo produced in the iſland, with this difference only, that the latter is, as it were, exhauſted, and does not indemnify the planter for his trouble and expence, while, on the contrary, more remote lands are fruitful in ſo aſtoniſhing a degree, that hardly an idea thereof can be formed in other countries; yet the produce of the ſoil is not obtained without labour and expence. Falſe opinions having long been entertained on the nature of the ground beſt qualified for cultivation, and ſeveral enterprizes, which could not ſucceed, having failed of ſucceſs, the moſt unfavourable ideas have been formed on the climate and fertility of Guiana. No body choſe, therefore, to waſte his money and induſtry in the cultivation of a ſoil reputed ſo ungrateful, and the country remained accordingly in a ſtate of infancy and unimportance.

The number of inhabitants amounts, excluſively of the garriſon, at higheſt, to about one thouſand or twelve hundred whites, who moſt of them reſide in the town of Cayenne. They conſiſt of ſome feeble remains of the unfortunate expedition to Kourou, under the adminiſtration of the late Duke of Choiſeul, of poor emigrants from Canada, and ſome other perſons, moſtly of the loweſt claſs, chained down, as it were, to the glebe of the colony, becauſe their means allow them not to emigrate to other parts. They cultivate no more land than what is requiſite for their ſubſiſtence; unable as they are to expend any money for the purpoſes of a more extenſive culture, they have hitherto in vain ſolicited the ſupport of government for that important end. The rulers of France, ſetting not the leaſt value on the poſſeſſion of Guiana, and unconſcious of the importance of that colony, have only made it a point to ſend thither none but men of very moderate abilities, who condemned themſelves to this exile, in hopes of getting clear of their creditors, and who were more anxious to mend their ruined circumſtances, than to improve the country.

This ſmall number of whites, who have ſcarcely

ſcarcely to diſpoſe of eight or nine thouſand negroes, diſpirited by the total neglect they experienced, and ſenſible of the inſufficiency of their means for any important enterpriſe, dared not even to foſter the favourite idea of planters, to amaſs a fortune, and paſs their latter days in Europe. They *vegetated*, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the term. Poſſeſſed of a climate and ſoil like that of Guiana, they could not be uneaſy as to their ſubſiſtence; nay, they were certain, that they could never experience a real want of the principal neceſſaries of life. Being neceſſitated to procure from Europe wine, flour, cloathing, and ſome other things, they raiſed exactly as many commodities as were tantamount to the value of thoſe articles, for which they exchanged their produce. They exported, therefore, little or nothing for the benefit of the mother country, and as the latter was obliged to keep agents in Guiana, it began even to conſider this colony, which might have become a ſource of great opulence and wealth, in the light of a burthenſome poſſeſſion.

The inhabitants, thinly ſcattered over vaſt deſarts, were ſurrounded by negroes, who, ſo far from rendering their ſituation more comfortable, threatened to become dangerous to their ſafety and peace. Cut off from all ſociety with perſons of their own deſcription, by impervious brakes and brambles, through which they could not move, unleſs preceded by negroes with axes in their hands; and moſt of them poſſeſſed of ſmall miſerable houſes, in a country where it rains ſeven or eight months out of twelve, they had no pleaſure left but that of enjoying a great variety of fiſh and game, a pleaſure which poſſeſſes but feeble charms for men inſulated and ſequeſtered from the world. Under theſe circumſtances, ſeveral planters relinquiſhed entirely the cultivation of the ſoil, and confined themſelves to the rearing of cattle, which could be kept without care and expence in the immenſe ſavannas or natural meadows of the country. Thus diſcouragement and poverty forced them to imitate the indolence and idleneſs which prevail among the Spaniſh planters in the fineſt parts of St. Domingo, Porto Rico, and even in Cuba.

We muſt here be allowed to point out an abſurdity, which has been frequently repeated in French journals, and which betrays the groſſeſt ignorance on the part of thoſe who propagated it. In a pretended letter from Cayenne, it was ſaid, that the ill-fated exiles entreated their friends in the moſt preſſing terms to ſend them poultry and cattle, while the truth is, that this colony, if it were leſs diſtant from the mother-country, would, in a ſhort time be able to ſupply all France with cattle and poultry.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORICAL PARTICULARS *relative to the* EMPEROR *of* GERMANY'S BOTANIC GARDEN *at* SCHÖNBRUNN.

[Extracted from the Preface of *N. J. Jacquin's Plantarum rariorum Horti Cæſarei Schœnbrunnenſis Deſcript. et Icones.*]

THE emperor Francis I. cauſed in 1753 a field at the back of the garden of the palace at Schönbrunn to be laid out for garden-plants and exotics. By the advice of the great Van Swieten, the then celebrated floriſt Adrian Steckhoven was invited from Leyden to Schönbrunn, where he erected many greenhouſes and hot-houſes, and other neceſſary buildings. In the mean time Richard van der Schot, of Delft in Holland, was appointed firſt gardener; and was commiſſioned to bring with him to Vienna the rare plants of Steckhoven, which had been purchaſed, and other exotics from ſeveral Dutch gardens. Thus, after the lapſe of only one year, the garden was become already rich in valuable plants.

M. Jacquin, who then reſided in Vienna, viſited the garden at Schönbrunn for the purpoſe of determining to what genus ſuch of the plants belonged as had not yet received a ſyſtematical appellation. On this occaſion he became known to the emperor, who made the propoſal to him, to undertake at his expence a botanical expedition to the Weſt-Indies, and the warm parts of America, for the purpoſe of enriching the garden with the plants of thoſe regions. Jacquin accepted this offer, and actually ſet out from Vienna in 1754, accompanied by Van der Schot, the gardener: and in paſſing through Italy, he was joined by two other aſſociates, John Buonamici and Ferdinand Barculli (two Florentine naturaliſts), who were to collect animals, &c. for the Imperial menagerie and cabinet of natural hiſtory. He travelled over the iſlands of Martinique, Grenada, St. Vincent, Domingo, Euſtatius, St. Chriſtopher, St. Bartholomew, Aruba, Jamaica, Cuba, Curaçao; and returned to Vienna in 1759. From Auguſt 1757, to the middle of January 1758, he could do but little for the advancement of botany: as he was during four months very ill with a lientery, from which

which he at length recovered in Jamaica. And as the war had juſt broken out betwixt France and England, he had the misfortune to be taken priſoner at ſea, and obliged againſt his inclination to viſit Montſerrat and the deſert iſland Gonave. The firſt collection of plants for the garden had been ſent in Auguſt 1755 from Martinico, by way of Marſeilles. In February 1756, Van der Schot ſailed from the ſame iſland with the ſecond under his care, which was very conſiderable, and contained a great variety of trees and ſhrubs. All theſe arrived in good condition, except the *heliconia* ſpecies, which had on the voyage been attacked by the mice. The trees were from 5 to 6 feet high, and of the thickneſs of a man's arm, and the moſt of them had already borne fruit in their native land: their tops had been cut off; and only the principal branches left, about two feet long. The ſhrubs remained unmutilated. They had all been taken out of the ground, by digging at a proper diſtance a circular trench around them, ſo that as large ball as poſſible of their native ſoil was left between the roots. Theſe lumps of earth were tightly bound round with leaves of the *muſa* and ropes made of the bark of the *hibiſcus tiliaceus*, and thus kept firmly together, ſo that no mould could eſcape. A ſingle tree packed up in this manner, weighed above a hundred pounds. The balls were ſparingly watered, and hung up in the open air, where they ſoon began to vegetate. Leſt by the ſhaking of the carriages by land the earth ſhould be looſened from the roots, theſe trees and ſhrubs were conveyed in boats down the rivers to the harbour of St. Pierre in Martinico, from which place they were tranſported on board of ſhip to Leghorn, and thence carried on the backs of mules to Schönbrunn. Never, perhaps, was a richer cargo of living plants brought from the torrid zone to Europe. In Auguſt 1756, Buonamici ſailed from the iſland St. Euſtatius with the third collection to Leghorn. Towards the end of the ſame year, the fourth collection was ſhipped. The fifth went from Curaçao to Amſterdam, under the care of J. A. Veſuntin, who died in Germany of the flux. This collection was the richeſt in corals and other marine productions, which even now conſtitute a principal ornament of the Imperial cabinet of natural hiſtory. The ſixth collection was ſent in the ſame year and from the ſame iſland to Amſterdam. In January 1759, Jacquin and Barculli embarked with the laſt collection from the Havannah to Ferrol, and reached Vienna in July. This laſt cargo was particularly rich in various kinds of animals.

Thus, in a few years, the number of exotics in the garden of Schönbrunn conſiderably increaſed; and was, beſides, augmented by purchaſes from other places. After the death of Francis I. in 1765, his widow, Maria Thereſia, ordered that the garden ſhould be maintained in the ſame condition. A ſhort time before the deceaſe of that empreſs, a great and irreparable loſs happened to the garden. The gardener, Van der Schot, was in his old age attacked by the gout, ſo that for many weeks he was unable to leave his room. The men to whom during his illneſs the care of the plants had been committed, were very negligent in their buſineſs; and the perſon, whoſe duty it was to attend to the large hot-houſe, forgot, in one of the coldeſt nights of winter, to kindle a fire in the ſtove; and, in the morning, ignorantly thought he might make amends for his neglect by putting in an unuſual quantity of fuel: but, unluckily, the ſudden tranſition from cold to heat killed many beautiful plants. Among the ſplendid ornaments of the garden thus deſtroyed, were all the cinnamon trees from Martinico, with ſtems of the thickneſs of a man's arm, and ſpreading tops; ſeveral *creſcentias*, *achras*, *annonas*, and *portlandias*, and a *Coccoloba grandifolia*, which was already twenty feet high, and had leaves two feet broad.

A ſecond loſs to the garden was, that in Feb. 1783, a large collection, which M. Céré had ſent from the *Iſle de France* to Trieſt, arrived wholly ſpoilt.

In the mean time the emperor Joſeph II. had authoriſed MM. Jacquin and Von Born, to propoſe men properly qualified to undertake a literary journey into diſtant regions of the world. Profeſſor Märter was appointed director of this expedition; and to him were aſſociated Doctor Stupicz, the gardeners Boor and Bredemeyer, and the painter Von Moll. This ſociety left Vienna in April 1783, and in the following September arrived in Philadelphia. They travelled through Pennſylvania, Virginia, and Carolina. Mr. Boor went in company with Mr. Sehöpf, who had joined him, to Florida, and thence to Providence-iſland. Bredemeyer returned with a collection of beautiful plants in 1784, by way of England, to Vienna. Boor, after he had during eight months collected on the Bahama iſlands, a great number of rare plants, arrived in Vienna in September 1785.

But

But the painter Von Moll, and Doctor Stupicz, had ſeparated themſelves from their aſſociates.

By command of the emperor, Mr. Bredemeyer again ſet out from Vienna, accompanied by Schücht another gardener, towards the end of 1784, to rejoin Mr. Märter in the Weſt-Indies. They travelled over ſeveral of the larger iſlands, and a part of the continent, as far as the mouth of the Oronoco. In 1788, they returned with many rare and new plants, by way of Amſterdam to Vienna. Mr. Märter himſelf arrived at the capital of Auſtria with a number of plants, having paſſed through London and Bruſſels.

The emperor had not forgotten the loſs of the plants and ſeeds, from the *Iſle de France*; and therefore ſent Mr. Boor, and the gardner Scholl, to that iſland. They arrived on board a Dutch ſhip at the Cape of Good Hope, where Mr. Boor remained till 1787, and thence ſailed alone to the iſles of France and Bourbon. In January 1788, he returned to the Cape with 280 boxes of rare plants, and arrived in Vienna on the 20th of July in the ſame year, with a great collection of magnificent exotics. But as there was not room in the ſhip for all the boxes, a part was left with Scholl at the Cape. Nor has it yet been found poſſible, to tranſport theſe and other living plants from the Cape, where Scholl ſtill reſides, and from time to time tranſmits bulbs and ſeeds. Beſides theſe conſiderable acquiſitions, the number of plants was increaſed by many other means, eſpecially by the order which Joſeph II. gave to purchaſe all the rare plants, at the ſale of M. Schwenk's garden at the Hague; and by the zeal of the younger Jacquin, who, during his travels through the greateſt part of Europe, ſent many exotics, which he found in other gardens.

By command of Joſeph II. the hothouſes were enlarged, and ſeveral new ones added. To bring the gardener Scholl with his plants from the Cape to Vienna, the Emperor Leopold ſent out on a botanical expedition the gardeners Bredemeyer and the younger Van der Schot, ſon of him who accompanied Jacquin to the Weſt Indies. They were to ſail directly for the Iſle of France, where Céré had already collected ſeveral plants for the Imperial garden; and, after taking theſe on board, to touch at the Cape in their voyage homeward. But the captain on board of whoſe ſhip they embarked, landed at Malaga; and they ſoon perceived, that he had evil deſigns againſt them: and were therefore under the neceſſity of returning without effecting their purpoſe.

After the death of Leopold, the preſent Emperor Francis II. ordered a new hothouſe, 235 feet long, to be erected, for the reception of plants from the Cape.—And, beſides, a diſtinct garden, under the inſpection of Dr. Hoſt, has been laid out, in which all the plants that are natives of the Auſtrian dominions are cultivated with greateſt care.

From the above extract, in which only the moſt intereſting particulars relative to the garden at Schönbrunn are inſerted, it appears that all the ſovereigns of Auſtria, from Francis the Firſt down to the preſent day, have zealouſly contributed to the promotion of natural hiſtory, and particularly botany: ſo that we cannot be aſtoniſhed at the rich harveſt that has accrued to that ſcience, from the ſucceſſive exertions of ſuch powerful patrons.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH in every Number of your intereſting miſcellany, you favour the public with a general ſummary of agricultural operations throughout the nation, perhaps it would not be unacceptable, if your correſpondents in different diſtricts were to furniſh you with ſome more particular details at the end of thoſe important ſeaſons,—the ſeed and harveſt times. Such details, if communicated by obſerving and intelligent farmers, could not fail of leading to important obſervations and improvements, or, at leaſt, to a more complete and ſatisfactory knowledge of the ſtate of huſbandry, and the proſpects of approaching ſcarcity or abundance. It is for this reaſon, the ſowing of ſpring-corn being pretty nearly concluded in this neighbourhood, that I trouble you with a few obſervations upon that ſubject. I muſt premiſe, however, that they are the obſervations only of a tyro, whoſe attention has been practically turned to the buſineſs of farming but for a very ſhort time.

The firſt circumſtance that lies obvious to remark is, that the barley in general has been committed to the ground ſomewhat later in the ſeaſon than is deemed expedient in theſe parts; although our peas and oats were moſtly ſown in pretty good time, and thoſe few of our farmers who have the diligence to uſe a good ſeaſon when it preſents itſelf, had got moſt of the other parts of their buſineſs in a tolerable ſtate of forwardneſs.

This tardy ſowing is attributable to ſeveral

veral cauſes. In the firſt place, to a ſeries of wet and unfavourable weather, which ſet in almoſt as ſoon as the moſt diligent among us had got their lands in proper condition, and were beginning to ſow; and which has continued with only ſhort and precarious interruptions till within this week or ten days.

This ſtate of the weather has been neceſſarily attended with many inconveniences, perhaps with more than are as yet apparent. The ground has been neceſſarily ſown with a greater expence in the wages of labour, &c. the teams frequently being able to work only for bits and parcels of days, and ſometimes compelled to return almoſt as ſoon as they had got to the fields, which, in this part of the country, lie ſcattered here and there, as though they had been ſhuffled together, and the farms divided, not by vicinity, but by lot. The loſs of time and conſequent expence from theſe interruptions is not to be conceived by thoſe who know not the manners and cuſtoms of a country, among the working people of which it is a ſort of rule, that *when any accident has put a ſtop to the intended operations of the day, they ſhould never, unleſs they are in a manner actually driven to it, apply themſelves ſeriouſly to any other buſineſs.* The ſame piece has alſo in many inſtances been irregularly ſown with inconvenient intervals; and much it is to be feared, when the ground was not in a very proper ſtate to receive the ſeed; impatience of delay, apprehenſion that the ſeaſon ſhould be too far advanced, and the neceſſity ariſing from the want of fodder, having goaded the farmer and prevented the conſultation of a better judgment.

This laſt circumſtance has been a very great impediment to the functions of huſbandry during the preſent ſpring. The ſcantineſs and miſerable getting-in of the laſt harveſt, is not only felt in the preſent enormous price of grain. It will inevitably continue to be felt for ſeveral years in every thing connected with the produce of our farms. It will be felt, inevitably felt, even in the quantity of the produce of the next harveſt. It will be felt from the bad quality of the ſeed, that in too many inſtances has been returned into the ground —it will be felt from the ſparing hand with which the ſeed itſelf in ſome others has been ſown; and, from the ſtill more diſtreſſing circumſtance, of many fields deſtined for barley in the occupation of little farmers actually remaining unſown (if I am correctly informed, for I confeſs I know of no inſtance of this kind in this immediate neighbourhood); the landlord, the tax-gatherer, and the importunate hunger of their own families having conſumed their ſcanty ſtock to the laſt grain before the ſeed-time could come round: and even where the diſtreſs has not been ſo complete and abſolute, ſimilar effects have taken place from the weakneſs of the teams, which, by reaſon of the want of fodder in the winter, are incapable of performing the neceſſary labours of the ſpring. Indeed I believe there are not many farmers throughout this whole diſtrict who have not been obliged to perform ſome parts of their buſineſs in a more ſlovenly manner than uſual (though ſlovenlyneſs is uſual enough with us, I aſſure you) and to leave others actually unperformed on this account. Some, indeed, have been obliged to appeal to very expenſive ſubſtitutes, or ſtill more ruinous delays. On one farm in particular in this neighbourhood, that keeps two teams, one of ſix horſes, and the other of as many oxen, they are both ſo weak, and the farm ſo deſtitute of fodder, that they have been obliged to poſtpone their ſowing till the graſs is grown ſufficiently for them to get into heart again. Had this happened to have been a backward ſpring, they could never, at this rate, have ſown a ſingle grain. On the farm in queſtion, they might, in ſome degree, have remedied the evil, for they had a very large piece of very good clover; but (to give you a fine ſpecimen of the management and calculation of our Welſh farmers) they turned their ſows upon it as ſoon as it began to ſprout, who accordingly cropped and trampled every leaf as it aroſe, ſo that the horſes muſt wait for what the cows ought to have, and the cows muſt ſtarve till midſummer. One piece indeed upon this farm they have contrived to get *once ploughed*; but their teams were afterwards incapable to harrow it—otherwiſe (for one ploughing will do for a Welſh farmer) it might have been harrowed and ſown in one day; inſtead of which, five perſons were employed for at leaſt a fortnight in breaking the clods with kibes; and it is ſtill unſown. Now labour, I confeſs, is cheap enough of all conſcience with us,—8d. a day with diet, or 1s. 2d. without. But all theſe people are boarded in the houſe; and I know by experience, (notwithſtanding the romantic notions people on your ſide the Severn entertain of the cheapneſs of living in Wales, and which may be applicable enough to ſome of the wild parts of Cardiganſhire, &c. where nothing is to be had to live upon), that if I eſtimate wages and maintenance at 20d. per day each, I ſhall be under the mark. Conſequently it has

has coſt the farmer 5l. to perform a part only of the operations that his teams would have performed in one day, which teams he has, nevertheleſs, all the while to keep; and that, though badly, very expenſively, as the dairy accounts (if any ſuch were kept) would, at the end of the year, ſufficiently evince. It is indeed principally on account of this ſcarcity of fodder, that the wetneſs of the ſpring has proved any real diſadvantage to us, otherwiſe the forwardneſs of the graſs would more than have compenſated for the delay of the ſeed-time. But as horſes, till their hard work is over, require to be kept high in heart—as the graſs, however forward, is in theſe parts (except on a few favoured ſpots) even yet inſufficient for that purpoſe—and as turning them upon freſh graſs, even for a ſingle night (as I have myſelf had perſonal experience), will occaſion them to nauſeate and reject their dry food, ſo that you cannot piece out the one with the other; it has actually happened, that the very circumſtance which has given a ſort of premature freſhneſs and fertility to the ſoil has been injurious to the farmer, and may eventually prove ſo to the public, eſpecially as the wheats in general about us have the appearance of being conſiderably injured by the continued wetneſs of the weather.

This misfortune (the ſcarcity of fodder) is, I believe, much more frequently and ſeverely felt in this country, than in the ſouthern parts of England. Our ſummers are ſomewhat ſhorter, as are our days alſo; for our high mountains, intercepting the rays of the ſun, produce a longer twylight both to the morn and evening (agreeable enough indeed to the pictureſque ſaunterer—ſuch as nature intended me to have been, if fortune and accidents had not perverted her deſign) but not very favourable to agricultural production. Ten buſhels of wheat upon a common (that is about fifteen upon a ſtatute) acre is called a very good crop, and about twelve or thirteen (i. e. eighteen or nineteen) of barley; and it is very ſeldom, I believe, that in any farm in this pariſh it averages ſo high. My wheat laſt year (and my crops were certainly not worſe than my neighbours) yielded but about ſix buſhels to the acre.

If our grain is ſcanty, our ſtraw is at leaſt equally deficient; and the hay (our ſingle crop of which is generally mowed conſiderably later than the *after-mow* in the rich meadows in the neighbourhood of your metropolis) has neither the length nor the cloſeneſs which I have been uſed to ſee when I was an Engliſhman. Add to which, it is almoſt univerſally cankered with moſs, and other noxious excreſcences; which ariſe, however, not ſo much from the ſoil, the climate, or the ſituation, as the peſtiferous ignorance and indolence of the cultivators. Our farmers indeed in general are mere ploughmen. It ſeems to be a maxim with them "take a little care of the corn-fields" (that is to ſay, of the middle of them, for they ſcorn to plough within a perch of the hedge, or three or four perches of the top and corners), "and let the meadows take care of themſelves." All their delight is in their horſes, which however in general are but a ſorry ſet of mongrels. Of theſe they generally keep enough to eat up their farms and the whole neighbourhood—ſix horſes *(all in a ſtring)* to a plough or a little waggon; three or four to a little cart that will not carry above a ton of coals; and every thing in the ſame economical proportion. Even poor, little, miſerable farms, that plough but fifteen or twenty common acres, muſt have three or four horſes. No body but myſelf has ever ventured in theſe parts to plough with two; I, however, this year have kept no more; and yet I have ploughed three times for barley and peas, made ſharp corners, and gone cloſe to the hedges, where furrow never was drawn before ſince the fields were incloſed; while ſome of thoſe who have three and four, poke up the middle once, ſcatter their ſeed upon the roots of the freſh-turned turf, and then ſet themſelves down contented, and truſt to Heaven for a crop.

To this negligence of our farmers is to be added their profound ignorance, and the traditionary prejudices of their practice. Marle appears to abound in almoſt every part of the country; yet no body (except Mr. Jeffrey Wilkins, brother to the member for Radnorſhire) appears to have made any uſe of it; and the people in general moſt confidently affirm, that there is nothing of that ſort in theſe parts. I have tried experiments, however, on a ſmall ſcale, with two or three different ſorts, the reſults of which are ſufficient to ſatisfy me of the advantages that might be derived from the more extenſive uſe of them; if either my tenure, or the character of my landlord were ſuch as to encourage ſuch improvements. The pugs of apples, alſo, they moſt confidently believe are of no ſort of uſe for any purpoſe whatever, and accordingly they throw them down the Wye. I carefully preſerved, however, all that were ground at my mill laſt year, had them mixed with ſome earth, and rubbiſh, and turned over two or three times in the courſe of the winter, and in that

ſtate

ſtate of rottenneſs to which they perſiſt it is impoſſible to reduce them, ſpread them, during a dry froſt, in the month of February, over a bank that hitherto had produced nothing but the moſt miſerable moſs; and I have the ſatisfaction to ſee it at this time covered with the beſt graſs of any part of the meadow.

How far theſe circumſtances of the ſhortneſs and ſcantineſs of our ſtraw, the neglect of our graſs land, and the tardineſs of our ſpring muſt increaſe the difficulty of making a winter proviſion for our ſtock muſt be ſufficiently evident. Nor have we here adopted any of the needful improvements that might multiply our reſources. Few are the farmers that cultivate any turnips; fewer ſtill who hoe them, or give them in any reſpect the neceſſary attention. Of thoſe who do cultivate them, I know but one or two who make uſe of hurdles, or any other means to turn them to beſt advantage. Moſt of them turn their ſtock looſe upon the whole piece, quite at the beginning of the winter, or rather before the winter begins; ſo that of courſe about a third part of them are preſently eaten up, and the reſt are trodden into the ground and waſted.

Cow-cabbages we grow none. And indeed neither the *morality* of the people nor of their ſtock admit of ſuch expenſive cultivation. Of the former, there are ſeveral in this very neighbourhood, who carry on every ſpecies of petty depredation; not like the drunken ragged vagabonds that are to be found in other parts of the nation; but who follow their calling as a regular and reputable trade, and thrive in the world, and make decent proviſions for their families, by robbing gardens, orchards, and hen-rooſts. Nay ſome there are who have even by ſuch and the like reputable practices, become landed gentlemen of Wales, and purchaſed freehold eſtates to the amount of two or three hundred a year. What chance would a field of winter cabbages have in ſuch a neighbourhood, at a diſtance, perchance, of a mile or two from the houſe-dog, and at ſuch diſtances do many of our fields lie. It is a walk of ſeven or eight miles to go round my little farm of leſs than forty acres.

But ſhould your neighbours ſpare your cabbages, be aſſured their ſtock would not. There are certain maxims of Welſh morality, at leaſt of the morality of this part of Wales, which, though hitherto only traditionarily and practically handed down (like the common law of England heretofore) it may be uſeful and inſtructive to reduce, at this time, into writing—to wit—It is lawful and right to keep twenty times as much ſtock (particularly ſheep) as you have land to maintain; to conſider all the farms in the neighbourhood as a common; to graze every thing your neighbour has upon his ground, ripe or unripe, except his wheat; and abuſe him if he murmurs or complains. It is lawful and right to turn your horſes, when idle, looſe upon the roads, to ſhift for themſelves, tear down your neighbour's hedges, and deſtroy his hay or his grain. It is lawful and right to keep pigs which you never feed, and turn them looſe without yoke or ring, ſo that no hedge or fence may be able to reſiſt them, and this particularly at the ſeaſon when the fruit is ripening, and every gale of wind ſtrews the orchards with the produce of the trees; upon which, peradventure, ſome of your neighbours, who pay five and thirty ſhillings an acre for a patch of miſerable land, may place their principal dependence. All this is perfectly right and moral—but to pound your neighbour's horſe, or ſheep, or pig, how incalculable ſoever the injury he may have done you, or even to ſet your dog to worry and tear the ears of an intruder of this laſt deſcription, theſe are enormities with which rape and highway-robbery and murder are ſcarcely to be put in competition.

I call this the morality of the neighbourhood; becauſe it is practically upholden, not only by thoſe prudent people who carry on the reputable trade of thieving in the aforeſaid ſucceſsful manner; but by others alſo, who, in other reſpects, are really a good ſort of friendly people, and who, barring the eſtabliſhed uſages in which they have been habitually educated, would diſdain a diſhoneſt or diſhonourable action as much as any ſet of people whatever.

Like maſter like man. The morals of the very ſheep are contaminated, and their manners corrupted by the circumſtances under which they live. In the midſt of cultivation, and with the marks of proprietorſhip on their backs and ears, they have all the habits of ſavage nature. With the wildneſs and nimbleneſs of untamed dogs, ſtung by their neceſſities, and trained to ſhift for themſelves, they leap your garden walls and your hedges, as the wolves of old were uſed to leap their pin-folds. I planted a thouſand cow-cabbages in my garden laſt year; which, though they did not thrive very well, would yet, conſidering the ſhortneſs of fodder, have been very uſeful this ſpring; but behold, my neighbour's ſheep ſcaled the wall during a hard froſt, and devoured and ſpoiled about four fifths of them. With reſpect to hedges indeed,

indeed, these are not suffered to present any permanent impediments to the freedom of the fleecy race: for make them as tight as you please and as high as you please, they are sure to be regularly cleared, as soon as the winter sets in, of every thing burnable, living or dead, and your work is all to be renewed in the ensuing spring. Alas! what chance in such a neighbourhood have your turnips to help out your hay, or for cabbages to succeed your turnips. I have ventured to sow some of the latter this spring, and I shall venture (if I have luck) to plant some out this summer: but I do it with a very lively apprehension that I am only spending my time, my diligence, and my substance, to support the freebooters, (biped and quadruped) by which this once famous residence of Roderic the Great is now so notoriously infested.

One would think the evils that have this year resulted from the want of fodder might urge our farmers to adopt a more spirited and rational system for providing for the winter-keep of their stock; and also a plan of regulations necessary for the encouragement of such improved cultivation: for besides the inconveniencies and impediments with respect to sowing the spring-corn, there have been great numbers of cattle that have perished absolutely for want. At no very great distances from this place, I have heard of one farmer who has lost eleven, and another nineteen, cows. Independent, indeed, of what may have happened from the want of fodder, there seems to be some distemper among cattle, several instances of accidents among which have lately occurred. Among the rest, a very near neighbour of mine has lost two very fine mares; and I myself had a very fine cow (for which, less than a week before the accident, I had paid the sum of 13l.) drop down and suddenly expire, as she was grazing in the middle of the day upon one of my meadows.

All these circumstances put together have occasioned every kind of stock (and milch-cows more particularly) to sell at most exorbitant prices at our late fairs: and indeed it is not to be disguised, that we seem to be threatened with a general dearth. Grain with us has risen to a most exorbitant price:—Wheat as high as 24s. and Barley 14s. per customary bushel of 10 gallons; and what is worse, there are many little neighbourhoods in these parts, in which none is to be had at any rate; and the working people are obliged to lose their time by going to distant markets to procure it. And yet, as I have before observed, our labourers (who provide for themselves) have but 7s. per week. Some two or three there are who give eight; and there are some few who have had the consideration to reserve a little barley for their own labourers, and who sell it them somewhat below the market-price. But the number is small that have any to reserve; and I can speak from my own knowledge, that, for a space of seven miles along our comparatively fertile valley, there are but two farmers who have a bushel of grain of any description to sell. If the assertions and inquiries of others are to be depended upon, the statement might be verified to a much more considerable extent. In short, if I may judge of what I hear by what I know, I fear I may but too confidently affirm, that in this part of the country we have not nearly grain enough to furnish our scanty population till the next harvest: and I am sorry to repeat, but it ought to be impressed, because timely attention might prepare, in some degree, against the evil, that the prospects for that harvest (both on account of the circumstances already mentioned, and the present appearances of the wheats in general) in these parts are far from being promising.

I know there is a delicacy in many persons, arising from very good, though I believe very mistaken, principles, about bringing facts of this description before the public: but I believe it would have been well for the half-famished poor of this nation, if the facts and reasonings of those who had made observations on the prognostics of the early part of last spring had not been so fastidiously suppressed. Jobbers, indeed, may take advantage of the public alarm: but their advantages are ultimately (in years of real scarcity) a public benefit. Had grain been hitherto sold at the current prices of last year; long before the next harvest can come round, there would be none to be had at any price. Even as it is, in these parts, I repeat it, I do not think that without auxilliary supplies, our peasantry, or even our little farmers, can be subsisted. Besides, might not the government, or, which is better, would not the merchant, from mere self-interest, if timely apprised, counteract the speculations of the jobbers, by filling, and consequently sinking the market with foreign supplies?

From these digressive reflections some general idea may perhaps be collected of some parts at least of our agricultural economy in those parts of South Wales that surround this beautiful little village; and as I have now dipped into the subject, you may perhaps (if this paper is found acceptable)

tible) hear more in the same strain from your's, A LITTLE WELCH FARMER.

8th May, 1800.

P. S. Since the above was written, my concerns have called me as far as Merthyr Tydfil (a distance of about thirty miles). I am sorry to say, that, throughout the whole space of that journey, my remarks have been more than confirmed, as far as they relate to the prospects of another harvest. The crops of every kind make a very indifferent appearance, (peas only excepted). Many of the wheats look very bad, both in colour, and the scanty proportion in which they have come up. Some of them do not look as if they could ever yield their seed again to the sowers. Accidents also, and the want of sufficient precautions in draining and water-furrowing (circumstances of extreme importance in this region of torrents) have occasioned the actual desolation of some fields, both of wheat and oats. The floods that accompanied a violent thunder-storm, the night before my journey (May 9) had inundated several pieces that lay in sight of the road, scouring the roots out of the ground in some places, and burying them in others with a thick layer of stones and rubbish, through which they can never sprout again.

17th May.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE you generously continue to afford us a page in your widely circulated Magazine, we may still retain the long-protracted hope of engaging the attention of our fellow-citizens; and hope deferred, however sickening to the heart, is less intolerable than despair.

I have already said (in a former letter) all that can be said respecting the illusive prospect of melioration, which the Curates' Bill holds out to us. But, Sir, we cannot *avail* ourselves of these advantages, such as they are. A rector or vicar has but to declare that he will do his *own duty*, in order to dismiss any one of us. If indeed the curate can remain upon the spot until the parson shall become weary of his arduous undertaking, and shall again stand in need of an assistant, he *must then* employ the person whom the bishop has licensed to the curacy. But, Mr. Editor, the parson, inflamed with an extraordinary zeal, or stimulated by resentment, may persist in doing his duty for half a year, and, should he be a character of singular perseverance, for a whole twelvemonth; the *quondam* curate is without support in the mean while, and compelled, long before the expiration of twelve months, to abandon his situation, in order to obtain from some other curacy (if he can get one), or in some other line of life (if he cannot) *Bread* to save him from starving; for however much bishops ought to be, and may be, given to hospitality, it is really out of their power to support all their distressed clergy.

I myself knew an instance of a clergyman in the greatest distress, weighed down by a numerous family of young children, dismissed from his curacy from inability, through ill health, of performing the duty. This man's pitiable case was humbly represented to the bishop of the diocese: his lordship charitably sent him *ten pounds*. What could he do more? unless, indeed, he had bestowed upon him the next vacant benefice. But the forlorn curate was taken to Abraham's bosom, probably before a vacancy occurred; so that his lordship's future intentions can only be known and registered above. Indeed the poor man lived so short a time after the bishop's benefaction, that his lordship (who is a master of calculation) probably foresaw that *ten pounds* would be a provision for life.

We are a class of men, Sir, too depressed ever to emerge from our deplorable situation, unless the *voice of the public* should declare itself loudly in our behalf. The dread of dismission and consequent inevitable poverty will ever keep us as individuals *silent*; and we are too much dispersed to be able to unite as a body, and petition parliament for relief; and yet, it is from the legislature alone that we can ever expect it.

That we have long endured our sufferings in patient silence, cannot be denied. But the hardness of the times now drives us to despair; and while we admire the liberality of that government which has taken upon itself to support such numbers of the popish clergy, we cannot but feel the more deeply grieved and humbled, that such numbers of wretched priests of its own *established religion* should attract none of its compassion.

The nation, Mr. Editor, contributes very liberally to the support of the established priesthood; and, I presume, were the contribution of that part of the tithe which still remains in the hands of the church, properly divided and distributed, there would be a comfortable provision for an *officiating priest* for every parish; a provision that would enable him to breed up a family decently. For, as to a certain description of priests, who have no cure of souls attached to their benefices, they really are a dead weight upon their order. And very many of another description, who do occasionally condescend to instruct their flock

ſock, are overpaid beyond all reaſonable proportion; and thus four or five families are left neceſſitous, in order to heap fifteen hundred or two thouſand pounds a year upon a ſingle family, whoſe head may have no particular merit, or other claim upon the donor, that than of *nepotiſm*. Caſt your eyes now upon the humble ſtate of the curates of theſe laſt, and you will find, that a common menial ſervant is in much better circumſtances. The valet of one of theſe beneficed clergymen, with his twenty pounds a year, caſt-off cloaths, and the high-feeding to be met with in his maſter's houſe, is in a ſituation to pity the curate with ſeventy-five pounds per annum, without thoſe advantages.

Allow, for the ſake of argument, that one of theſe poor creatures has ſixty pounds a year—there are very few that have more, and few that have ſo much: with this money he has a hovel to hire to hide his head in; he muſt keep a female ſervant; he has all the neceſſaries of life to purchaſe at their preſent high prices; he muſt make a decent appearance; he has probably a horſe to hire to attend a diſtant church: now, if you make a calculation of theſe various expences, and lay them at the loweſt, you will find his ſcanty pittance abſolutely inſufficient to anſwer theſe demands. What can the poor creature do, but look forward with terror to a jail? Unleſs he happens to have high connections, the obtaining a living is quite out of the queſtion. Thus, with the education and habits of a gentleman, he is baniſhed at four-and-twenty to a remote village, ſhut out from all ſociety, and condemned to lead a life of mortification in every ſenſe of the word, without a proſpect of future advancement, or the means of preſent comfort. Picture to yourſelf a young man thus ſituated; his heart framed for friendſhip and affection, his mind ardent, and his body ſtrong; how willingly would he exert both to the utmoſt, to procure a decent domeſtic eſtabliſhment? but the means are withheld from him, or are out of his reach. Trade and mechanical employments are forbidden him, at leaſt, virtually. The world is overſtocked with books. If he would teach the languages, his remote ſituation affords no pupils; and if it did, he has no place to receive them in, or any means of beginning ſuch an eſtabliſhment;—and thus muſt he and his miſerable brethren drag on a tedious hopeleſs exiſtence, live unnoticed, and die unpitied, unleſs the legiſlature ſhould humanely interpoſe in their behalf, by paſſing an act to equaliſe the revenues of the church, and reſtrict the biſhops from admitting ſuch numbers into that crowded profeſſion.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c. CLERICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may not perhaps be familiar to all your claſſical readers, that in the earlieſt productions now exiſting in the Greek language, the occurrence of the *article* is as rare as in thoſe of a later date it is frequent. I think I have even heard it aſſerted by a gentleman, whoſe pencil has embodied the ſublimity of Milton, and whoſe ardent conception of the Homeric magnificence and grandeur does not prevent him from ſtooping to examine critically the minutiæ of the poet's ſtyle, that not a ſingle inſtance of the article, ſtrictly ſo called, is to be found in the works of the Grecian bard. Having had occaſion lately to peruſe ſome parts of the Iliad and Odyſſey, I paid attention to this remark, and found it almoſt completely verified, very few paſſages occurring which contained any thing that could be conſtrued into an article; and in moſt of thoſe, where to ſuperficial obſervation it might ſeem to exiſt, being in reality a pronoun, and requiring to be tranſlated as ſuch. The inſtances, however, which I am about to ſubjoin, do not appear ſo eaſy to be accounted for. To give them a ſort of awkward, obſcure, and unneceſſary *pronominal* meaning, would be offering manifeſt violence to the ſimplicity and perſpicuity of Homer's ſtyle. Again, the extreme rarity of the *article* (conſidering them as ſuch) might well authorize the inference of its being then totally unknown, for a word of that nature, if employed at all, muſt be employed frequently. Being thus equally objectionable as articles or pronouns, how are we to regard them? as original anomalies, or interpolations of ſubſequent critics and tranſcribers? I ſhould be glad if any of your learned correſpondents would favour us with an opinion on this ſubject; and I am, Sir,

March 18, 1800. Your's, &c. N. K.

Inſtances of the Article in Homer.

Il. l. i. 33.—ii. 674.—iv. 212.—260.—310.—329.—502.—vi. 40.—166.—302.—390.—402.—467.—vii. 41.—161.

Od. l. i. 17.—26.—125.—210.—239.—329.—ii. 21.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* INHABITANTS *of* ALGIERS, *and* COUNTRY *ſubject to the* DEY, *and of their difference with reſpect to* ORIGIN, CHARACTER *and* CIVIL RELATIONS.

(Concluded from p. 439.)

AMONG the Mahometan inhabitants of the Algerine dominions may likewiſe be reckoned ſome *Arabian tribes*, who, without mingling with the Moors, or moſt ancient poſſeſſors of the country, have to the preſent times, preſerved themſelves ſeparate from all others, partly in a ſtate of independence, and partly as tributaries to the Dey. They are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by their language, by their rude manners, a peculiar mode of living, and by their pride, deeming themſelves better and nobler than others. Not leſs characteriſtic is their love of liberty. They live either in the deſert, or in inacceſſible ridges of mountains, divided into families and clans, under the patriarchical government of a *Sheic*, who may be conſidered as at the ſame time judge, inſtructor and leader of his tribe. Their wealth conſiſts in their flocks and herds. With theſe they deſcend from the mountains into the plain country, whenever they think they can do it with ſafety. To prevent their being ſuddenly ſurpriſed by their enemies, they place guards in every direction around them, and on the firſt appearance of danger retire again to their mountains. The number of theſe nomades decreaſes however every year, eſpecially in the province of Maſcara, where the preſent Dey has made many conqueſts. The Arab tribes ſubjected to the Algerines pay a ſmall tribute, and are treated with great lenity, for fear of irritating them to rebel and join the Cabyls and independent Arabs.

The number of *Jews* in the territory of Algiers is not great: but it is difficult exactly to determine it, as it is kept ſecret by themſelves for the purpoſe of preventing an augmentation of the tax, which is regulated according to the number of families ſettled in the country. Jews cannot acquire landed property in Algiers. They are likewiſe oppreſſed and deſpiſed, being obliged to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the other inhabitants by their dreſs, eſpecially by wearing clothes of dark colours. In this reſpect the women enjoy greater indulgence: even they, however, are forbid to appear in public with a veil. Nor is any Jew permitted to ride through the city-gates, or in the city. A Chriſtian ſlave may, in caſe he be attacked by Moors, defend himſelf; a Jew, on the contrary, would not ſo eaſily eſcape with ſound limbs, if he ſhould dare to put himſelf in a poſture of defence againſt the miſ-uſage of the Turks and Moors. Rich Jews therefore purchaſe the protection of powerful Turks, and of the European conſuls. The Algerine Jews are, generally ſpeaking, ignorant, ſuperſtitious and fanatical in the higheſt degree; and, moreover, cowardly, baſe-minded, perfidious, avaricious, and addicted to cheating: on their promiſe in pecuniary tranſactions no one can place confidence; and the greateſt cheats are found among the moſt wealthy. In affairs which concern only themſelves, they are judged by their own tribunals and an elder, who is known by the name of a *king of the Jews*. One of the moſt pernicious cuſtoms prevalent among them is, that parents form marriage-contracts for their yet infant children, who, in that caſe, are even married at the age of four or ſix years; and in their ninth or tenth year cohabit as man and wife.

The number of *Negroes* annually imported as ſlaves into Algiers amounts to from 150 to 180. Their price varies from 50 to 150 zechins. The female negro ſlaves are in greater requeſt, as attendants on the Mooriſh ladies, and as domeſtic ſervants, and therefore fetch a higher price than the males. Many of the negreſſes are likewiſe very frequently purchaſed and kept as concubines by the wealthy Turks and Moors, and not ſeldom preferred to the fair natives of the country. It however happens very rarely that a Turk actually marries a negreſs: but ſuch intermarriages are more frequent among the Moors and Coloris. Although all the negroes came into the country as ſlaves, yet the greater part of them are, either gratuitouſly, or in conſideration of a large ſum of money, manumitted by their maſters. Nor are they here, in general, ſo badly treated as in the Weſt-Indian colonies of the Europeans: they enjoy, on the contrary, a conſiderable portion of liberty, are not confined, or in a cruel manner overwhelmed with exceſſive labour. Any over-rigid or unjuſt treatment of them is even puniſhed by the government. Negro and Chriſtian ſlaves are, at Algiers, employed in the ſame offices as our domeſtic ſervants. But Jews and Chriſtians are not permitted to keep negro ſlaves who profeſs the Mahomedan religion. As ſoon as a negro acquires his freedom, which is often granted on occaſions of rejoicing, or on the deceaſe of his maſter; he is eſteemed

equal

equal to, and is entitled to the ſame privileges as, the Moors. They may then even intermarry among themſelves and with the Moors. The negreſſes are generally the confidantes of the young ladies in their maſter's houſe, in which caſe their ſituation becomes very comfortable. They have likewiſe a great influence on the education of youth, as they are employed as attendants on the children, who, in their tender years, are more with them than with their parents. But they ſpoil the children by over-indulgence, as they are apt too much to give way to and flatter the deſires of theſe their future maſters.

We now come to the *Chriſtians*, but who, on account of their tranſitory reſidence, can hardly be ſaid to conſtitute part of the proper inhabitants. It is almoſt in the cities only that we meet with Chriſtians, but very rarely in the open country. On the weſtern coaſt, the Spaniards occupy Oran and Maſalquivir: the citizens reſident there, for the moſt part fugitives from their native land, derive their ſubſiſtence from the garriſon, and live in indolence, miſery, and poverty, being deſtitute of trade, agriculture and manufactures. The Chriſtians who are met with in the other cities (a few travelling merchants and literati excepted) are all ſlaves: but treated with a great deal more lenity than themſelves and the miſſionaries pretend. There are two claſſes of Chriſtian ſlaves. To the firſt belong all thoſe who are captured by the Algerine corſairs: theſe are preferred to the others, and are truly worthy of commiſeration. On their arrival at Algiers, they are ſeparated into diviſions, and conducted to the palace of the Dey, that he may ſelect whomſoever he pleaſes from them: the remainder are taken to the market-place, and ſold to the higheſt bidder. The captains and chief officers of ſhips, and all perſons of diſtinction and of a better appearance are placed in the firſt diviſion of priſoners, and treated with greater mildneſs than the reſt, becauſe it is expected that they will purchaſe their liberty. In the day-time they muſt work in the ſail-magazines belonging to the navy; and at night they are ſhut up with the other ſlaves in the bagnios. The children and women are kept as ſervants in the palace of the Dey: or purchaſed by other grandees, to attend on their wives. If among the female captives there happen to be a lady of high rank, ſhe remains indeed the property of the Dey, but is permitted to reſide in the houſe of ſome of the free Chriſtians. The remainder of the ſhip's crew are publicly ſold to the higheſt bidder, and become the property either of the ſtate or of private individuals.

The ſecond claſs of Chriſtian ſlaves at Algiers conſiſts of (what will appear ſtrange to many of our readers) perſons who of their own accord enter into a ſtate of ſlavery. They are for the moſt part deſerters from the Spaniſh garriſon in Oran and Maſalquivir, who from fear, deſpair, ignorance or precipitancy make their eſcape. Oran, then, is the nurſery of this kind of Chriſtian ſlaves: and the number of ſuch runaways is reckoned to amount annually to about one hundred. Among them are natives of almoſt every country of Europe. While the author, from whom this account of Algiers is extracted, reſided there, the German Oranites were for the moſt part men, who, in their native country, had been forced or inveigled to enter into the army—had deſerted—been picked up by Spaniſh or French recruiting-parties, and at laſt, after various intermediate adventures, been ſentenced to tranſportation to Oran. They were almoſt all addicted to drunkenneſs, but in other reſpects faithful, good-natured, well-behaved, laborious, and not ſo abandoned as the reſt of their companions. Thoſe who were natives of France were adventurers, or had been ruined by gaming, and thus incited to the commiſſion of crimes, which obliged them to fly. Few of them had reformed. They were almoſt without exception of a volatile and daring diſpoſition, careleſs, lazy, and adepts in charlatanry and knavery. The greater part of the Spaniſh Oranites were tranſported ſmugglers. Among thoſe from Italy were found the moſt abandoned wretches and the moſt atrocious criminals, and even among theſe the Neapolitans and Genoeſe diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſuperior wickedneſs. Moſt of them had been banditti, highway-robbers and murderers, and been forced to fly to Spain, where, even after their tranſportation to Oran, they purſued their old practices, and on that account made their eſcape to Algiers, to avoid the puniſhment due to their crimes. They related with the greateſt unconcern and frankneſs all the deeds of horror they had formerly perpetrated: the oldeſt were the moſt hardened and ſhameleſs, probably becauſe they had loſt all hope of ever returning to Europe. The younger among them were not ſo communicative: but ſufficiently indicated by their geſtures that they were not much better than the others. They believe that they are now doing penance for their ſins, diligently attend the confeſſional, and are ſcrupulouſly

ſcrupulouſly obſervant of the faſts enjoined by the church. Among the Oranites there were very few Engliſh, Portugueſe, Swiſs, Poles, and Pruſſians: but no Dutch, Swedes, Ruſſians, and Danes: and only one Norwegian. All theſe deſerters know beforehand what doom awaits them on their arrival: they, however, prefer a ſtate of ſlavery to that of a Spaniſh ſoldier at Oran, as in Algiers they are better treated, and flatter themſelves with the hope of being ranſomed, in which expectation they very frequently find themſelves deceived.

With reſpect to the treatment of the Chriſtian ſlaves, no particular diſtinction is made between the deſerters from Oran and thoſe captured by the cruiſers. They are, in general, well kept, and not overwhelmed with labour, or cruel uſage; as every proprietor finds it his intereſt to preſerve his ſlaves, for the ſake of the ranſom he expects to receive for them. Thoſe who belong to the Dey, are kept as attendants in his palace. There are a great number of them, they have little to do, and are well, and even richly, clothed. Many of them live in abundance, as they receive valuable preſents from the grandees who are applying for ſome favour from the Dey: but their ſituation is ſo far irkſome, that they muſt live quiet and retired, and ſeldom receive permiſſion to leave the palace. The youngeſt and moſt beautiful among them are likewiſe expoſed to the ſeduction of the corrupt courtiers. The other Chriſtian ſlaves who are the property of the ſtate, are employed in the dock-yards and magazines: and are under the command of Turkiſh taſkmaſters. At ſun-riſe, they are conducted to their labour; and receive three ſmall loaves for breakfaſt: thoſe who have money may purchaſe fruit in addition to their bread. Their labour never ſurpaſſes their ſtrength. At mid-day, they are called to dinner by the ſound of two French-horns; their dinner conſiſts of a kind of grits, boiled in water, and ſeaſoned with ſome old butter or oil. The portions are large; but the manner of cooking the meſs is nauſeous and diſguſting. After dinner their labour recommences, and laſts till about ſun-ſet; when each ſlave again receives three coarſe loaves, and a few olives. Their clothes are furniſhed at the expence of the Dey. After their daily labour is over, they are, for the moſt part, ſhut up in the bagnios. When the number of ſlaves is conſiderable, thoſe of a virtuous diſpoſition and who have formerly been accuſtomed to better accommodations and company, complain more of this nightly lodging, than of the fatigues of the day; filth, corrupted air, and vermin in abundance, prevent the repoſe ſo neceſſary to them. To which may be added jeſts and diſcourſe offenſive to chaſte ears, not to mention the abominable vices prevalent in this country: the ſociety of abandoned Oranites, in particular, proves extremely diſagreeable to many unfortunate men of worth.

The condition of the ſlaves of private perſons is, with very few exceptions, preferable to that of thoſe who belong to the ſtate. In the cities, they are employed as menial ſervants; in the country, they cultivate the gardens and vineyards. Every thing depends upon their being able to gain the favour and confidence of their maſters. The amorous intrigues, of which ſo many of the ranſomed ſlaves boaſt, may in general be conſidered as fictions. Many private perſons, eſpecially Jews, and even the Dey and his miniſters, hire out Chriſtian ſlaves as ſervants to the free Chriſtians, on their giving good ſecurity. Many of theſe ſlaves have then an opportunity to accumulate ſome money for themſelves, in which caſe, they leave their maſters, take taverns in the city, where they ſell wine and ſpirituous liquors, and often acquire conſiderable property.

Thoſe who had been captured by the Algerine corſairs frequently regain their liberty by being ranſomed: but the Oranite deſerters have little or no hopes of ſuch good fortune, and generally remain in ſlavery to the end of their lives. Sometimes however it happens, that a government, as, for inſtance, the French in 1784, ranſomed all their countrymen without exception. The number of Chriſtian ſlaves was formerly much more conſiderable than in 1788. In 1785, though in the preceding year all the French had been ranſomed, they were computed to amount to about two thouſand. In 1786-7, five hundred Spaniards and Neapolitans were liberated; and about ſeven hundred died of the plague: ſo that not above 800 Chriſtian ſlaves were left at that time; and the moſt of theſe were deſerters from Oran.

We ſhall conclude with a few obſervations relative to the *renegadoes*. There are few of them in this country; and theſe may be divided into two claſſes; viz. Jews and Chriſtians. With reſpect to the Jews, many zealous Mahomedans are of opinion, that it would be better if they adopted the Chriſtian religion previouſly to their becoming proſelytes to Mahometiſm. Of the

the Jews, more women than men renounce the faith of their anceſtors. They are induced to embrace the dominant religion of the country, either for the purpoſe of being revenged of their relations, or of eſcaping ſome puniſhment, or from motives of ambition or intereſt. If ſuch a renegado be endowed with ſuperior talents, and poſſeſs knowledge, addreſs, and courage, and have the good fortune to render his ſervices uſeful to the government; he is eſteemed equal to the Coloris, and may be raiſed to honourable and lucrative offices. Thus, for inſtance, the preſent admiral of the Algerine fleet is a renegado, who was formerly a Jew. Renegadoes who were Chriſtians, are leſs numerous. Formerly they were eager to gain proſelytes from Chriſtianity: but at preſent ſuch converſions are very rarely encouraged, nay, in moſt inſtances, not even permitted, as the proprietors of the ſlaves would be loſers, and be deprived of the expected ranſom. On the whole, in this country too they are of opinion, that it is beſt for every one to adhere to the religion in which he was educated. They even deſpiſe and diſtruſt renegadoes: and that not without reaſon, for the greater part of them are in their hearts attached to neither one religion nor the other.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HEIGHTS *of* MOUNTAINS *in* ITALY *and* GERMANY.

IN p. 894, of our laſt volume, we gave a ſtatement of the height of *Monte Cava* near Rome, and of the paſſes leading from Switzerland into Italy: to theſe we are now enabled to add the following:

In "Fragments on Italy, from the Journal of a young German, 1798."—The height of the *Gran Saſſo d'Italia*, betwixt Aquila and Teramo, is ſtated to be 8255; of *Monte Velino*, 7818; and of *Monte Sila*, in Calabria, 4634 Pariſian feet above the level of the ſea. *Monte Raticoſa*, at Pietra Mala, the higheſt point of the main road from Bologna to Florence, has an altitude of 2901; and the *Radicofani*, the higheſt point of the road from Florence to Rome, 2470 feet. Theſe mountains are all ſituated in the *Apennine ridge*. In the Alps, according to the ſame author, the height of the paſs over the *Col de Balme*, 7086; of *Montanvert*, 5724; of the paſs over the *Cenis*, 6261; of the higheſt point of the road over the *St. Bernard*, 7530; over the *Gemmi*, 6985; over the *Grimſel*, 6570 Pariſian feet.

In Fr. Mich. Vierthaler's Travels through Salzburg, we find the following heights, above the level of the ſea, of mountains in that archbiſhopric.

The ſmall caſtle *St. Franz*, on the ſummit of the *Imberg*, 2122 Pariſian feet.

The *Geiſberg*, 4012, according to Von Buch; 3890, according to Von Humboldt.

The *Unterſberg*, on the ſide towards Salzburg, 5516 feet, according to Von Humboldt and Schiegg; on the ſide towards Berchteſgaden at leaſt 6000.

The high *Göhl*, 5800.

The weſtern point of the *Tännengebirg*, at the paſs Lueg, 6644, according to Humboldt and Schiegg.

The *Schiller-Höhe* between the Hinter-Alpe and Bundſchuh, 6736, according to Von Moll.

Windsfeld, 6879, according to Von Moll.

The *Hohe Thron*, in the Tännengebirg, 7245, according to Felner.

The *Horns* on both ſides of the Windsfeld, 8052, according to Von Moll.

Higheſt pits on the *Goldberg*, in Rauris, 8233, according to Von Moll.

Rathhausberg, 8300.

Wazmann, 9058, according to Beck.

The *Herzog Ernſt*, or the *Groſſe Kogel*, in Rauris, 9100.

The *Hohe Nan*, or the *Hochhorn*, 10633, according to Hacquet.

The *Sonnenblick* is ſaid to riſe to an equal height with the laſt-mentioned mountain: and the *Ankogel*, the *Wiſbacher Horn*, and the *Löffler* in the *Stillupe* to be ſtill higher. It appears, then, from the above liſt, that the mountains of Salzburg may be reckoned among the higheſt in the old World. Not even in the Carpathian and Pyrenean ridges are there any higher: only by ſome of the Alps are they ſurpaſſed in altitude.

In TYROL the higheſt mountains are,

The *Playley-Kogel*, 9748 Pariſian feet, according to Walcher.

The *Glockner*, 11500.

The *Ortele*, 12000. Hacquet eſtimates the height of this laſt to be equal to that of Mont Blanc; which, however, may be juſtly doubted.

Heights of BOHEMIAN, CARINTHIAN, and other mountains:

Terglau, the higheſt mountain among the Julian Alps, 9294 feet.

The *Great* and *Little Sturmhaube*, 4710 feet.

Mont-Balon, the higheſt mountain of the Vogeſen, 4236 feet.

Heidelberg

Heidelberg near Reichenſtein in the Bohemian Foreſt, 3517 feet

Buchberg, the higheſt baſaltic mountain in Germany, 2741 feet.

JOURNAL *of a* TOUR *through* SCOTLAND, *made in* 1798, *by* JOHN HOUSMAN.

JULY 21ſt.—I left Corby, and proceeded, by way of Carliſle and Longtown, to Langholm, in Roxburghſhire, 28 miles.—On my firſt outſet, the road leads me along the fertile and beautiful fields on the borders of the Eden; which river I croſs at Warwick-bridge, over an old but ſtrong ſtone bridge. This river is the principal one in Cumberland, and traverſes the fineſt part of that county. It riſes in Weſtmorland, pours its clear waters rapidly along a pebbly or rocky channel, and empties itſelf into the Solway-frith. Warwick-hall, the ſeat of Robert Bonner Warwick, Eſq. preſents itſelf on the right: and, as we ride up the village of Warwick, the church is ſeen on a hill, diſplaying marks of conſiderable antiquity; eſpecially the ſemi-circular fluted form of the choir. Hence to Carliſle the country is fine, fertile, level, well-cultivated, and chiefly divided into ſmall farms; with a ſoil generally of ſand, or light loam; and produces turnips, barley, and clover, of the beſt quality. Here we obſerve the mountains, placed at a great diſtance, on every ſide, and an extenſive view is admitted from ſome parts of the road, particularly along the borders of Scotland. This is the market-day at Carliſle, and the farmers are flocking thither with the produce of their farms; an object pleaſing enough; but the ſight of the many colliers in dirt and rags, driving along the road their meagre, half-ſtarved horſes, over-loaden with coals, is ſomewhat painful.

Carliſle is a city of great antiquity, and was formerly of great ſtrength. It has increaſed much in wealth and population within the laſt 50 or 60 years, in conſequence of the introduction of the cotton manufacture; which, in its various branches, is now carried on here to a great extent. The buildings are good, and the ſtreets clean and ſpacious. The preſent population of the city and ſuburbs is about 8,700 ſouls.—From hence to Longtown the country is level, and interſperſed with narrow commons. The cultivated lands are all incloſed; and the ſoil chiefly clay, till we croſs the river Line or Leven, and enter Sir James Graham's extenſive eſtate, where a deep ſandy loam chiefly prevails. On this eſtate, near the road, there is likewiſe a conſiderable quantity of mooriſh ſoil, planted with Scotch firs, larches, &c. which grow well, and contribute much towards adorning and ſheltering the country.

Longtown is a ſmall, neat, modern-built, market-town; the property of Sir James Graham. Its ſtreets are regular and ſpacious; and its ſituation pleaſant. At the north end of this town a good ſtone bridge takes the road over the Eſk, which is a pretty large river, and well ſtored with ſalmon, and ſmaller kinds of fiſh. The fertility of the ſoil, and beauty of the country, continue to increaſe. The goodneſs of the road, and fine thorn-hedges on each hand, added to the evenneſs of the ſurface, and neatneſs, and regularity of the pretty ſmall fields, give the whole a peculiarly pleaſing appearance. Netherby, the elegant ſeat of Sir James Graham, preſents itſelf juſt emerging from a deep wood on the right. I continue along the ſide of the river, and ſoon arrive at the junction of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, formed by an old line called the Scotch dyke, on each ſide of which there is a turnpike bar unconnected with each other. No ſooner was my foot ſet on Scotch ground than a board, over the door of a cottage, invited me to taſte the Whiſky ſold there. I, however, declined the invitation, and continued my journey along the banks of Eſk, which are, in general, beautifully cloathed with wood. The ground on each ſide begins to riſe conſiderably, and becomes more cold and ſterile. The village of Cannonby is generally well built, pleaſantly ſeated on the Eſk, and is adorned with ſeveral neat country ſeats of gentlemen in eaſy circumſtances. This diſtrict, from the Scotch dyke to Langholm, is almoſt wholly the property of his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.—Leaving Cannonby, I ſtill purſue the courſe of the river; the vale is about a quarter of a mile broad, and divided into convenient farms, on a part of which turnips, potatoes, barley, oats, and clover are cultivated, but the greateſt diviſion is in paſturage. The ſides of the hills continue ornamented with wood of various ſorts; and a few miles before I reach Langholm, the mountains begin to approach each other, and preſently ſhut up the vale ſo as only juſt to admit a paſſage for the water. The road is excellent, being made of fine gravel, and ſufficiently wide; but here ſeems a great neglect in omitting to place railing or walls where it runs along the ſides of precipices; or in arches over dells. This muſt occaſion a conſiderable degree of danger to travellers in dark nights, as well as to thoſe in liquor &c. The deep

hanging woods on each ſide, forming almoſt a continued viſta, the murmuring ſtream below, the height of the hills above, and the whole beheld under the veil of twilight (ſuch as it happened to be when I paſſed), form altogether a ſolemn ſcene. Numerous rills are trickling down the glens, among the ſtones.

I reach Langholm, and find tolerable accommodations at the Salutation inn. I found victuals more plentiful and ſolid, than neatly dreſſed; and more honeſty than ceremony uſed by the maſter and his ſervants. The landlord's daughter and ſervant girl acted as waiter and chamber-maid, and tripped lightly over the carpet *barefoot*. The cuſtom of young women and children going without ſhoes and ſtockings is ſo prevalent here, that people of almoſt every deſcription adopt it.

The next morning went to ſee the Duke of Buccleugh's ſeat, about three quarters of a mile from this town. It is a ſmall, neat, modern-built houſe, where His Grace reſides generally about a month or ſix weeks during the ſeaſon of grouſe ſhooting; and where he occaſionally lodges in his road from Dalkeith to England. The vale is here perfectly level, rather ſpacious, and compoſed of lawns, meadows, pleaſure-grounds, &c. The ſurrounding hills are beautifully ſmooth, ſoft and verdant, and their baſes fringed with large woods and thriving plantations, traverſed in every direction by walks, which occaſionally viſit an arbour, grotto, &c.

About an hundred yards from the houſe a beautiful wooden arch ſprings acroſs a ſmall river, which runs in a hollow rocky channel.—From hence I walked a mile and a half up the vale, to the houſe of Mr. Keir, the Duke's factor or agent, for the purpoſe of ſeeing ſome irrigation lately executed there, under the direction of Mr. Stephens, a gentleman from Glouceſterſhire. This, I am told, is the firſt eſſay of the watering ſyſtem in this part of the kingdom; and bids fair to anſwer the moſt ſanguine expectations of the projectors. But many of the neighbouring people laugh at the ſcheme, and conſider it a mere whim, which will be of no real advantage. However, there is no doubt that a little time will ſhew them that irrigation, where practicable, is the moſt profitable ſpecies of agricultural improvement. This is a ſheep-farming country and the farms are very extenſive.

I return to Langholm, and, July 22d. left this place, and rode to Hawick, in Roxburghſhire, 22 miles. I purſued the courſe of a branch of the Eſk towards its ſource. The vale varies in breadth, is generally of a dry, gravelly ſoil, and produces good barley, oats, and clover. It is cultivated a little up the ſkirts of the bordering mountains, which are dry green hills, and form the fineſt ſheep-walks. Farms are here very extenſive, and almoſt wholly belong to the Duke of Buccleugh. At about five miles and a half from Langholm, I called on Mr. Henderſon, of Buſh, on whoſe farm ſome improvement, by watering or flooding land, had lately been effected by the Mr. Stephens mentioned before. The ſubject of this operation was a mere bed of gravel, which ſcarcely produced any thing, and which was pointed out by the Duke of Buccleugh, as a proper place on which to try the experiment, whether the effects of irrigation are ſuch as had been repreſented to him. Mr. Stephens accordingly ſet to work; firſt levelling the ground by filling up hollows, removing hillocks, &c. and afterwards forming the work. This being done, the water was applied, and the effect is truly aſtoniſhing: a heavy crop of graſs is now almoſt ready for cutting, although this is the firſt year. The expence in this caſe was *£.5 per acre*. Mr. Henderſon now ſees the great advantage of water-meadows, and intends to apply the brook which runs through his farm to as much of his ground as he poſſibly can. Farms in this diſtrict are very extenſive, comprehending large tracts of the adjoining mountains. Mr. Henderſon obſerves that his is between 7 and 8 miles in circumference; and, what ſeems to me rather a ſingular opinion, he thinks the hills he occupies are too much covered with green ſward, and would prefer a ſmall mixture of heath and moſs for depaſturing a ſheep-ſtock.

Moſt of the farm-houſes are pretty well built with ſtone, and covered with blue ſlate. All the new cottages are likewiſe neatly erected with ſtone, and covered with ſlate; but the old cottages, and ſome farm-houſes, are the moſt miſerable hovels that can be conceived:—The walls from four to ſix feet high: windows very ſmall, generally with glaſs, but ſometimes without: chimnies of a ſort of wicker-work bound round with ropes of ſtraw; and I obſerved ſome where the ſmoke iſſued from a mere hole in the thatch. Nor are the generality of theſe wigwams interiorly more inviting: a ſod-floor, unplaſtered walls, mean furniture, and the whole very dirty. Whiſky and bottled-ale may, however, be had at almoſt every turnpike-

cottage; and at several other huts along the road. The people are extremely civil; and so hospitable, that if one calls for a bottle of ale, they will often accompany it with bread and cheese. As I pursue my journey, the vale contracts, and at length quite shuts up, so as just to leave a passage for the river. The road now gently climbs the mountain, and then runs along its side almost half way up. Here the scene is quite new, and surprisingly curious; very different from any thing I have seen hitherto in any part of England or Wales. These hills are covered on every side with the most beautiful verdure; the grass is soft and luxuriant; not a stone, not a tree, not a shrub nor even a heath, or furze-bush, breaksthe uniformityof the picture. Nothing but the silvery tints of the bleating flocks, feeding on the swelling breasts of these mountains, vary the chearful green which overspreads them from head to foot. Scarce a fern is to be seen; and even those furrows, which time and heavy rains had worn in their sides, are now covered with herbage, so that it is difficult to find a speck.

The river tumbles along its channel many hundreds of yards below, and to which the descent from the road is extremely rapid, but without the horror of a rocky precipice. I had all along viewed with pleasure the verdure of the hills: but here no contrast appears; I no longer see the cultivated vale beneath; the straggling wood creeping up the side of the hill; nor the shepherd's cot on the border of the stream. The road presently descends again to the bottom, winds about the corner of a mountain, and a fine avenue of about a mile in length opens at once in a direct line, and is terminated by the inn, called Mospawl, a large farm-house, situated twelve miles and a half from Hawick. Here a high and long ridge of hills bounds each side, leaving a vale of 40 yards wide; and the road goes along the middle with a brook on each hand. I reach the inn, which, although placed in this wild district, is said to afford decent accommodations; but the evening approaching, I had not time to call there. Here I arrive at the source of the river, which I have been closely pursuing from Langholm, and am falling into another vale washed by the Tiviot, a large branch of the Tweed, running contrary to the direction of that which I have just left. The mountains now grow tamer, more lumpish, and partly covered with patches of short heath. Besides the pleasing, novel appearance of the country, I have been amused all along with seeing the shepherds collecting their flocks, and driving them to the base of the mountain; while three or four pretty milk-maids, with pails in their hands, are issuing from their cots, and climbing the hills to meet the ewes, which in a convenient situation are penned up with hurdles for the purpose of being milked. The men are wrapped in their plaids, and women go without shoes and stockings, and often without a hat. Their petticoats are also frequently *kilted* up as high as the knee; and, if the morning or evening is wet, a plaid likewise covers their shoulders and head. The ewes go readily into the fold, and are milked with astonishing rapidity. The instinct of the shepherd's dog in collecting and driving the flocks, is not less surprizing than that of the pointer in finding game, &c. I frequently passed the end of another vale which opened into this, and sent forth a stream of water. There vallies are generally narrow, but cultivated along the bottom.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the TRUE POSITION *of the* CITY SERA *of* PTOLEMY, *by* M. JULIUS KLAPROTH, *of* BERLIN.

THIS city (Σηρα μητροπολις, Ptol. lib. vi. cap. 16) is one of the most important points of all northern Asia, as far as it was know to the ancients. Before the time of D'Anville, it was by some held to be the *Sin-din-fu* of Marco Polo; by others, *Chan-balig* or *Peking*:* by others again, Panyu. D'Anville was the first, who in his map *Monde connu des anciens* (Rollin, Hist. Anc. t. i. præf. p. 7) adopted KAN-TSCHEU, in the Chinese province *Schen-si*, as the Sera of Ptolemy, and so reduced the anciently known world within narrower limits. This hypothesis he confirmed by his *Orbis veteribus notus*, in the year 1763; and all posterior geographers followed him. But D'Anville had been misled by Mercator's maps to Ptolemy, in which the course of the two rivers of Serica, the Oechardes and Bautes, is so delineated as nowise to correspond with the Greek text. According to the maps drawn by M. Klaproth in conformity to the corrected text of Ptolemy, the southern branch, *Bautes*, appears to him to have been the *Hoang-ho*, or *Yellow River*, and the northern branch the *Olan-muren*, which takes its rise to the north of the *Kho-kho-nor*, on the borders of Thibet, and in the land of the *Si fan*; and flows into the *Hoang ho*, in 31°15′ N. Lat. But now it is more difficult to determine

* Ulug Beg, ed. Græv. Lond. 1652, p. 63.

termine the position of *Sera*, because there are a much greater number of cities on the *Hoang-ho*, than on the *Etziné*, where D'Anville placed it. After long researches, M. Klaproth at last found out the true place which the ancients called *Sera*: it is namely the present *Lan-tscheu* in 36° 8′ 24″ N. lat. and 122° 6′ 30″ E. long. from Ferro. Under the dynasty *Tong-han*, which reigned over China till the year 220 after the birth of Christ, this city bore the name of *Kin tscheu*, or the *Gold-city*. This word the Thibetans rendered by *Ser*, which in their language likewise signifies *gold*. And thus originated the name *Sera*, which we find in the writings of the ancients. By this discovery the situation of the outermost point known to the ancients towards the East is determined, and an hypothesis overthrown which has so long been adopted as true. The geographical notice relative to the ancient name of *Lan-tscheu* was drawn from the Chinese Geography entitled *Kuang-yu-tu-ki* (lib. 9. p. 9.), of which there is in the royal library at Berlin an edition printed in the last century. All doubt on this subject might perhaps be removed by consulting the Chinese map in the possession of the French National Institute, and which was presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences by the Duke of Escalone. This map, which was drawn by a native of China, contains the *ancient* and *modern* names of the principal cities of that kingdom. See *Hist. de l'Acad. R. des Sciences*, 1718, p. 71, and p. 794.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* WARDISH-GAME, *or* PUBLIC GYMNASTIC EXERCISES *of the* PERSIANS; *by* M. VON HABLITZ'L, *of* PETERSBURG.*

I HAD some time ago an opportunity here in Astrachan, of being present at a Persian spectacle; which I recollect to have before seen in Masanderan, but not so perfect; and which *Gmelin*, for what reason I know not, has not all mentioned in his Travels; I therefore take the liberty to send you a description of it, which I request you will communicate to the Academy.

Wardish is the name which the Persians give to this spectacle; and as it consists merely of pretty severe bodily exercises, the word is said to signify the same as *game of labour*. This game is played not solely for diversion, but rather for the preservation and corroboration of health; and may therefore be very well compared to the gymnastic exercises, which for the same purposes were customary among the Greeks and Romans. The *Wardish-game*, then, is not solely exhibited by performers whose profession it is, or who are kept for the purpose; on the contrary, people of different ranks and conditions play it whenever they choose; and we find in all the cities of Persia *public buildings* erected on purpose for the exhibition of it, in which the *amateurs* are accustomed to assemble, and which are called *Wardish-Chana*. These edifices consist in general of only one large hall, the floor of which is covered with earth or sand, and which has few or no windows, and is therefore lighted by *naphtha-lamps*. In the inside of this hall, there is against one wall a raised place or estrade of boards, with a curtain before it; where the *Wardish-players* undress and dress themselves. Against the opposite wall, another similar stage, but without any curtain, is erected, on which the musicians sit. Along the other two walls the spectators sit, or more usually stand. Such *Wardish-Chanas* are supported by the Chans in the cities, or likewise by private persons. In the first case, the players as well as the spectators have free admission: but in the latter case, every one pays a certain price for admission.

The *Wardish players* usually assemble very early in the morning; and as soon as a sufficient number is arrived, the exercises commence. The players, having previously stripped themselves quite naked, and put on a pair of wide breeches reaching no lower than the knee, step forth to the sound of the music into the middle of the arena; and then their gymnastic exercises begin in the following manner: They first all place

* This description is an extract of a letter from M. von HABLITZ'L, then residing in Astrachan, to M. PALLAS, by whom it was communicated to the editors the *Allg. Geog. Ephem.* M. von Hablitz'l, who is at present actual councillor of state to the emperor of Russia, knight of the order of Wladimir third class, and member of the government at Petersburg, accompanied Gmelin, as assistant in his researches relative to natural history, in his journey to Persia; afterwards resided in Astrachan; and was employed by Prince Potemkin in an expedition against Persia, which proved unsuccessful. In the sequel he was appointed vice-governor of Tauria; and after that government was incorporated with the government of Ekaterinoslaw, was called to Petersburg as actual councillor of state. M. Pallas now lives on his own estate at *Akmetschet* in the Crimea; where he continues with unabated activity to give to the world, which already owes him so much, one valuable literary present after the other.

themſelves in a row on their hands and feet; and endeavour by ſtretchings and diſtortions of the body, during which ſome times the moſt indecent poſtures occur, to render every part thereof more pliant. Then they all at once jump up, form a circle, hold one foot up, and hop round in a circle on the other, whilſt with both hands they inceſſantly ſtrike their thighs. After this they alter their poſition, ſo that, inſtead of going round in a circle, they hop in a ſtraight line from one end of the arena to the other, either acroſs or lengthwiſe; and as often as they approach the wall, they beat time to the muſic by ſtriking backwards with one of their feet a board leaning againſt it. At laſt they place themſelves in rows. Some then take into their hands two ſmooth-turned cylindrical blocks of wood, weighing from 15 to 20 pounds, and having at one end a handle: theſe they place upon their ſhoulders, and make with them various motions, now holding them up over their heads, then throwing them back over the ſhoulders, or forwards, &c. Others take a bow, above one and a half *arſhine* long, which is called *Dſchei*, and has exactly the ſhape of a bow for ſhooting arrows, except that inſtead of the bowſtring it has a thick heavy iron chain, to each link of which ten or more ſmall pieces of tin-plate are appended: by moving this bow from one ſide to the other, they beat time to the muſic. They conclude the ſpectacle by running round in a circle, with the above deſcribed inſtruments in their hands, till they are fatigued.

As ſoon as the gymnaſtic exerciſe is finiſhed, the players retire to the ſtage where they had undreſſed themſelves: here proper attendants, who for that purpoſe are attached to the *Wardiſh-Chanas*, and whoſe office is ſimilar to that of the *fricatores* and *tractatores* of the antient Romans, rub their whole body ſtrongly with their hands, and ſtretch all the joints, to render them the more pliant: after this perfrication, they cover themſelves up warm, to prevent their catching cold; and repoſe after their fatigue.

The chief art of the *Wardiſh game* conſiſts in this, that all the movements of the body are regulated by the muſic. There are therefore particular maſters who give inſtructions in the art: and it is generally believed, that it is an exerciſe beneficial not only to thoſe in health, but likewiſe to invalids, eſpecially to ſuch as labour under diſeaſes ariſing from an obſtructed perſpiration." [C. v. H.]

That theſe gymnaſtic exerciſes are common throughout Perſia, and that in every town there are appropriate edifices for it, though in ſome places other regulations are eſtabliſhed, and variations in the performance take place, appears from *William Franklin's Obſervations on a Tour from Bengal to Perſia*, where that traveller deſcribes the ſame national-game, as he ſaw it exhibited at Schiras.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer who ſigns himſelf Humanitas in your laſt number, begins by charging the gentleman who drew up that impartial account of the life of the illuſtrious Waſhington, publiſhed in your magazine, with too much candour, becauſe he has not been forward to proclaim his country's diſgrace, for I ſuppoſe that was what he meant by "exceeding in point of candour, in what he ſays," &c. "It is certain, (ſays Humanitas) that the Britiſh forces committed ſome horrid acts of barbarity." But it is equally certain that it was not the Britiſh troops alone who were guilty, for many wanton cruelties were committed by both parties in that unnatural war. General Burgoyne's proclamation (certainly a very reprehenſible one) was never acted upon, it was not his compoſition, his march was never diſgraced by one act of barbarity; on the contrary, in the orders he iſſued, he forbade the Indians uſing the hatchet on the defenceleſs, on pain of diſmiſſion from the camp. No man ever deſerved the character of a ſavage (as Humanitas is pleaſed to call him) leſs than General Burgoyne. To a ſtrict attention to military diſcipline which conſtitute the ſoldier, were united the condeſcenſion and mildneſs of manner, the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the gentleman and the ſcholar. By inſerting the above, you will oblige

London, March 19th, 1800. I. A. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN ſeveral numbers lately of your excellent miſcellany have appeared ſome intereſting accounts of the new ſyſtem of meaſures of France. In addition to theſe, we remark with pleaſure (page 31 for February laſt) a note by W. H. N. communicating a notice, very flattering to this our own country, namely, that the firſt hint of taking the radix or ſtandard of that ſyſtem from the meaſure of the meridian, was given by our countryman Mr. Edward Wright, about two hundred years ago. Being ſtruck with the curioſity of this circumſtance

cumſtance, and proud of the honour as an Engliſhman, I immediately applied to Dr. Hutton's Dictionary of Mathematics, where I gueſſed an account might be found of Edward Wright, as he was a very reſpectable mathematician, and was not a little pleaſed to find a paragraph under his name, (near the bottom of col. 1, p. 704, vol. 2) expreſſly mentioning the fact. In that account it is ſtated, that the firſt edition of Wright's book (the "Correction of Certain Errors in Navigation") was publiſhed in 1599; and farther, that the paragraph relating to the ſaid ſtandard for meaſures was not introduced till the ſecond edition, or that of 1610, which paragraph runs in theſe words: "In 1610, a ſecond edition of Mr. Wright's book was publiſhed, and dedicated to his royal pupil prince Henry; in which the author inſerted farther improvements; particularly, he propoſed an excellent way of determining the magnitude of the earth; at the ſame time recommending, very judiciouſly, the making our common meaſures in ſome certain proportion to that of a degree on its ſurface, that they might not depend on the uncertain length of a barley-corn." A recommendation which certainly comes home to the root of the new ſyſtem of meaſures, and very properly ſneers at the rude notion of the barley corn ſyſtem. Now, Sir, I ſhould be obliged to ſome one of your correſpondents, who will kindly inform us in what page of the ſaid edition of Mr. Wright's book the ſubject is treated, as I ſhould like to read the account of it at large, if I can be lucky enough to borrow a copy of the book from ſome acquaintance who may be poſſeſſed of ſo curious a work. Your's, &c.

York, March 10, 1800. J. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING obſerved that ſome of your pages are devoted to the correction of error, and having obſerved one in Mr. Tooke's valuable "View of the Ruſſian Empire," by inſerting it, and the authorities on which I am led to queſtion the authenticity of Mr. Tooke's relation, you will oblige me.

At page 562, vol. 3, Mr. Tooke mentions R. Chancellor, as being *loſt in the bay of St. Nicholas.*

Brice, Salmon, Smollet, Coxe, and a recent publication (Naval Biography) all ſtate Chancellor to have been graciouſly received by the reigning prince, and ſome relate in a ſubſequent voyage he was courteouſly received by the Czar, who deputed a perſon with rich preſents to Philip and Mary, and that Chancellor, in conducting him to England, *was loſt, on his return, on the coaſt of Scotland.*

A CONSTANT READER.

Hackney, April 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following are extracts from letters of the late General Waſhington, to whoſe papers I had free acceſs, when reſiding at his houſe for weeks, while procuring materials for the Hiſtory of the American Revolution; and of ſome written to myſelf. Your's,

St. Neot's, April 14, 1800. W. GORDON.

To Mr. Lund Waſhington, Mount Vernon.

Nov. 26, 1775.

"LET the hoſpitality of the houſe, with reſpect to the poor, be kept up. Let no one go hungry away. If any of theſe kind of people ſhould be in want of corn, ſupply their neceſſities, provided it does not encourage them in idleneſs. I have no objection to your giving my money in charity, when you think it well beſtowed. What I mean by having no objections is, that it is my deſire that it ſhould be done. You are to conſider, that neither myſelf nor wife are now in the way to do theſe good offices.

G. W.

In a Letter of Jan. 23, 1778, *the General thus writes:*

"I HAVE attended to your information and remark, on the ſuppoſed intention of placing General L—,—[*meaning Lee*, before captivation]—at the head of the army: whether a ſerious deſign of that kind had ever entered into the head of a member of C——— or not, I never was at the trouble of enquiring. I am told a ſcheme of that kind is now on foot by ſome, in behalf of another gentleman—but whether true or falſe, whether ſerious, or merely to try the pulſe, I neither know nor care; neither intereſted nor ambitious views led me into the ſervice—I did not ſolicit the command, but accepted it after much entreaty, with all that diffidence which a conſcious want of ability and experience equal to the diſcharge of ſo important a truſt, muſt naturally create in a mind not quite devoid of thought; and after I did engage, purſued the great line of my duty, and the object in view (as far as my judgement could direct) as pointedly as the needle to the pole. So ſoon then as the public gets diſſatisfied with my ſervices, or a perſon is found better qualified to anſwer her expectation, I ſhall quit the helm with

with as much ſatisfaction, and retire to a private ſtation with as much content, as ever the wearied pilgrim felt upon his ſafe arrival in the Holy-land, or haven of hope;—and ſhall wiſh moſt devoutly, that thoſe who come after may meet with more proſperous gales than I have done, and leſs difficulty. If the expectation of the public has not been anſwered by my endeavours, I have more reaſons than one to regret it; but at preſent ſhall only add, that a day may come when the public cauſe is no longer to be benefited by a concealment of our circumſtances; and till that period arrives, I ſhall not be among the firſt to diſcloſe ſuch truths as may injure it."

Feb. 1778.

"WITH far the greateſt part of mankind intereſt is the governing principle. Almoſt every man is more or leſs under its influence. Motives of public virtue may for a time, or in particular inſtances, actuate men to the obſervance of a conduct purely diſintereſted; but they are not of themſelves ſufficient to produce a perſevering conformity to the refined dictates and obligations of ſocial duty.

Aug. 20, 1778.

"IT is not a little pleaſing, nor leſs wonderful to contemplate, that after two years manœuvering, and undergoing the ſtrangeſt viciſſitudes that, perhaps, ever attended any one conteſt ſince the creation; both armies are brought back to the very point they ſet out from, and that that which was the offending party, is now reduced to the uſe of the ſpade and pick-axe for defence. The hand of Providence has been ſo conſpicuous in all this, that he muſt be worſe than an infidel that lacks faith, and more than wicked that has not gratitude enough to acknowledge his obligations.

Nov. 14, 1778.

"THE queſtion of the Canada expedition, as it now ſtands, appears to me one of the moſt intereſting that has hitherto agitated our national deliberations: I have one objection to it, untouched in my public letter, which is in my eſtimation unſurmountable, and alarms all my feelings, for the true and permanent intereſts of my country.

This is, the introduction of a large body of French troops into Canada, and putting them into the poſſeſſion of the capital of that province; attached to them by the ties of blood, habits, manners, religion, and former connection of government. I fear this would be too great a temptation to be reſiſted by any power actuated by the common maxims of national policy. Canada would be a ſolid acquiſition to France on all accounts; and becauſe of the numerous inhabitants, ſubjects to her by inclination, who would aid in preſerving it under her power, againſt the attempt of every other, France, it is apprehended, would have it in her power to give law to theſe States. Let us ſuppoſe, that, when the five thouſand troops (under the idea of that number twice as many might be introduced) were entered into the city of Quebec, they ſhould declare an intention to hold Canada as a pledge and ſurety for the debts due to France from the United States. It is a maxim, founded on the univerſal experience of mankind, that no nation is to be truſted further than it is bound by its intereſt; and no prudent ſtateſman or politician will venture to depart from it. If France ſhould even engage in the ſcheme, in the firſt inſtance, with the pureſt intentions; invited by circumſtances, ſhe would alter her views.

"As the Marquis clothed his propoſition, when he ſpoke of it to me, it would ſeem to originate wholly from himſelf; but it is far from impoſſible, that it had its birth in the cabinet of France, and was put into this artful dreſs to give it readier currency. I fancy I read in the countenance of ſome people, on this occaſion, more than the diſintereſted zeal of allies. I hope I am miſtaken, and that my fears of miſchief make me refine too much, and awaken jealouſies that have no ſufficient foundation. G. W."

I apprehend this was ſent to ſome confidential member of Congreſs, and that the propoſal of introducing French troops into Canada had been communicated to Congreſs by Fayette.

April 22, 1779.

"TO ſpeak within bounds, ten thouſand pounds will not compenſate the loſs I might have avoided by being at home, and attending a little to my own concerns. I am now receiving a ſhilling in the pound in diſcharge of bonds, which ought to have been paid me, and would have been realiſed before I left Virginia, but for my indulgence to the debtors. Alas! what is virtue come to, what a miſerable change has four years produced in the tempers and diſpoſitions of the ſons of America! It really ſhocks me to think of it. G.W."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ATTEMPTS to correct error have not untrequently contributed to perpetuate it. Aware of W. D.'s ſuggeſtions,

tions, which he ought to have termed it, (No. 59. p. 421.) I conceived that I had obviated the objection, by ſtating that I had heard the cry of the birds, a characteriſtic ſo peculiar as to preclude miſtake. Indeed my opportunities of examining them were ſuch as to render it more probable that I ſhould miſtake the rook for the daw, than that bird called (from what cauſe I know not) the goat-ſucker, for the cuckoo. I have met with more than one perſon whoſe obſervations corroborate mine. Thoſe made by Mr. Jenner and W. D. (of the correctneſs of which I do not entertain the leaſt doubt), are certainly ſufficiently intereſting to the curious, without eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of natural economy ſo contrary to all analogy. It is, I am apt to believe, no eaſy matter for the cuckoo to obtain a reſidence, and procure a ſufficiency of food; and cuckoos, as well as men, muſt ſubmit to neceſſity. They may each have their foundling-hoſpitals: but I ſhould ſuſpect the one as readily as the other of a natural propenſity to abandon their offspring. The means and leiſure neceſſary to purſue the enquiry, Mr. Editor, are denied me, otherwiſe I ſhould be ambitious to communicate, through your medium, what I now ſolicit from others. But W. D. may reſt aſſured that the ſame diſpoſition which leads me to reject the marvellous will ſecure an acknowledgment of error, whenever conviction may demand it from

A POOR NORTHUMBRIAN.

June 10, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ſucceſs that has attended the cultivation of the Ruta Baga, and the Turnip-cabbage; and the great benefit this nation is likely to receive from both, has led me to requeſt you will, by means of your wide ſpreading publication, oblige me, by pointing out to the public another northern plant; I allude to that of which the Ruſſia mats are made, ſeeds of which might eaſily be procured by thoſe who trade there.

I here add a ſubſtitute for brewer's yeaſt; not that I ſuppoſe it wholly unknown, but ſuch as I can recommend from trial.

Take a ſmall tea-cup or wine-glaſs full of ſplit peas, pour on it a pint of boiling water, and ſet the whole in a veſſel all night on the hearth, or any other warm place; the water will have a froth on its top the next morning, which will be good yeaſt. The colder the place the longer it will be forming. J. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *from* MR. TOULMIN *of* KENTUCKY. *(Continued from p.* 224.*)*

LETTER IV.

THOUGH I wrote to you ſo lately by the packet, and again yeſterday to Mr. ——— by a ſhip from George Town, on the Potowmac, to Falmouth; yet, finding that a veſſel is to ſail to-day, from this port to Falmouth, and knowing how anxious the ſickneſs prevailing in this country will render you reſpecting our health, I cannot let ſlip this opportunity of informing you, that I continue perfectly well, and have no reaſon to ſuppoſe that N. and the children are otherwiſe.

The hiſtory of America does not furniſh any inſtance of a calamity ſimilar to that with which Philadelphia is now afflicted. But as the greateſt pains are taken in every place where there can be the leaſt danger, to prevent a communication with that unfortunate city, I have the greateſt hopes, that the diſeaſe will be nearly confined to its preſent limits. There have been reports of its extending to neighbouring towns, but they are, I believe, in general without foundation. Guards are ſtationed at the entrances of moſt of the towns on the roads leading to Philadelphia; and no one from that place is permitted to enter without performing a quarantine of ſeven or fourteen days. I came hither yeſterday from Lancaſter and York, and ſome of the people got it into their heads that I was from Philadelphia, in conſequence of which two magiſtrates, one after another, came to examine me, and to require an oath that I did not. However, I ſhewed them a letter from a gentleman of York to one in this town, which ſatisfied them. Even Mr. Jefferſon, when lately paſſing this way, had the greateſt difficulty to procure admiſſion, though he had not been in Philadelphia ſome weeks before.

Wincheſter, where I leave N. and to which place you will pleaſe to direct any letters, is happily two hundred miles from Philadelphia, and there is no immediate communication between the two towns. No buſineſs is now carried on at Philadelphia, and the ſhips which are bound for that port, generally lie in the bay, or go elſewhere. The various ſects in this town, have agreed to have a faſt-day to-morrow. Many French are ſtill here. The houſe I am at is ſo full, that ſeven gentlemen were forced to lie upon blankets

kets on the floor of the dining-room laſt night. At American inns, all the gentlemen in the houſe breakfaſt and dine together. There were between twenty and thirty this morning ſat down at our table: being Americans, Engliſhmen, Iriſhmen, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Scotchmen, and Weſt-Indians.

I cannot yet form any idea how far this town will afford ſufficient proſpects for me to ſettle here. Harriſburg, on the Suſquehannah, does not; a place which I think I told you was mentioned to me. Indeed I do not wiſh (unleſs I can very materially better myſelf by ſo doing) to ſettle ſo near the ſea as this town is. The climate is not ſo good, and the ſituation is not ſo favourable for agriculture.

Every account agrees, that no part of the United States is equal to Kentucky in point of ſoil, nor ſuperior to it in point of ſociety (except the large towns); but how far it will anſwer my views and purſuits is another queſtion. I have the proſpect of being accompanied to the Ohio by a very agreeable gentleman of Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania, and there will be abundance of company in going down the river.

There is but little public news. There is no proſpect of a war. The Americans differ much in their interpretation of their treaty with France, as to the obligation it may lay them under, of permitting the French to fit out privateers in their ports. Few are for war. The Virginians are almoſt univerſally ardent in the French cauſe; but the Pennſylvanians, more cold-hearted and ſelfiſh, though they profeſs to wiſh well to France, in fact, I believe, care but little about the matter; but, it is among them, however, that the moſt violent party exiſts.

Extracts from my Memorandums.

HAGAR'S TOWN, in Maryland, has a market twice a week. Wheat at 3s. a buſhel; potatoes 15 to 18d. a buſhel; butter 6d.; cheeſe 4½d.; ſugar, brown, 7½d.; dearer than uſual on account of the troubles in the Weſt-Indies; port-wine one dollar and a half per gallon; Madeira three dollars; cyder 3d. a gallon; beef 2d. per pound, average; mutton 2d.; veal 1½d.; candles 7½d; fowls 3d. each; imported cloathing 75l. per cent. above prime coſt; female ſervants 2s. 3d. per week. Climate healthful. Number of inhabitants in the town 2000 or more; moſtly Germans. There are about ſix ſadlers ſhops; two leather breeches-makers; two copperſmiths; ten blackſmiths four gun (rifle) ſmiths; two earthen-ware manufactories; two tin workers; ſix hatters; five tan-yards; three blue dyers for cotton and yarn; one fulling-mill: three nail-manufactories. Houſes of worſhip, one German Lutheran, one German Calviniſt, one Engliſh Epiſcopalian, one Roman Catholic. There is a weekly paper; and fifty Baltimore papers every week; and fifty German papers from Lancaſter.

Agricultural.

Soil, a dark loam, about ſix inches deep, when you come to a light coloured clay; which being ploughed up and mixed with the ſoil, renews it when exhauſted; under the clay, limeſtone. The cattle require fodder, from the middle or latter end of November, to the middle or latter end of April. The price of eſtates (half being cleared, and there ſhould be no more) from ſixteen to twenty-four dollars per acre, according to the improvements, within eight or ten miles from the town. Cows, in the ſpring, ſoon after calving, 3l. Huſbandmen five or ſix dollars, with board, per month. Market for produce, Baltimore, where the wheat gets 7d. a buſhel more than at Alexandria; but the opening of the Potowmac will cauſe an alteration by drawing capitals to Alexandria, or the Fæderal city: 5s. per barrel (196lb.) has been the expence of carriage to Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1793.

LETTER V.

I VERY much queſtion whether there be ſo good a proſpect of a ſchool at Baltimore, as the gentleman imagined who propoſed it. The gentlemen at Wincheſter (N——— informed me, ſhe has been told) will aſſure me a £100 a year, that is £75 ſterling, if I chooſe to undertake a ſchool there, and it will go nearly as far as twice the ſum here: but I wiſh to determine upon nothing, till I have been to Kentucky. The fever at Philadelphia ſtill rages in the ſame degree; but it does not ſpread into the neighbourhood. Every means are taken to prevent its communication. Thirty thouſand perſons are ſaid to have left the city.

The American funds are juſt ſomewhat higher than they have been, though you may buy in very advantageouſly yet: for Americans can diſpoſe of their money ſo much the more profitably, that they are not ſatisfied with £6 per cent. and the diſtreſſes in the commercial world in Europe have made the Europeans want their money. But the moſt eligible method is not to buy in

in through the medium of the houſe, or any houſe, eſtabliſhed in London, as they will charge for commiſſion: and you can not ſo well avail yourſelf of the fluctuation in the ſtocks. The beſt way is to get a friend in America to draw upon you, when he thinks proper, by which means you get three months intereſt, on account of the time which elapſes between drawing and preſenting the Bill. The intereſt might be paid in the ſame manner.

This week a French privateer brought into this port a Britiſh veſſel from Ireland, full of paſſengers; many of whom they have liberated. A veſſel from London came with ſeveral paſſengers on Saturday evening.

A Dutch veſſel came with Germans a few days ſince. I ſaw one hearty family, for whoſe paſſage a friend of mine paid ſeventy-two guineas. The two old people were to be free; two daughters were to ſerve three years, and three lads to be apprentices till of age. This afternoon I have preached for Dr. Alliſon at the Preſbyterian church.

Baltimore, Oct. 6, 1793.

LETTER VI.

BEING at the houſe of Dr. Harſnipe, at Wincheſter, in Maryland, on my way from Wincheſter, in Virginia, to Philadelphia and New York, and having juſt heard of a ſhip ſailing for Europe, which is to touch at Dover, and that there will be an opportunity of ſending letters for her to Baltimore to-morrow, I am unwilling to loſe ſo favourable an occaſion of writing, though I wiſh to write more at leiſure, and mean to do ſo, when I reach Philadelphia.

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You will be pleaſed to hear that I have a proſpect of an eligible ſettlement: an invitation was preſented to me, when in Kentucky, to become preſident of the Tranſylvania college, eſtabliſhed at Lexington; a national ſeminary, and well endowed; but hitherto little ſought after or encouraged, having been, indeed, nothing but a mere grammar-ſchool, with twelve or fourteen ſcholars; but the truſtees are anxious to render it reſpectable; and, ſhould it flouriſh, there will, in a year or two, be an opening for a lecturer in the Hebrew and divinity department, and you will eaſily gueſs to whom filial affection would induce me to wiſh to direct the attention of the truſtees, could he be prevailed upon to think of it.

It is a moſt rich and flouriſhing country, and ſettled with very reſpectable men. Lexington contains twelve or fourteen hundred inhabitants, being a well built town, nearly the ſize of Wellington *. The inhabitants increaſe very faſt. From five to eight hundred new plantations were opened laſt year in one county. There are from 100 to 120,000 inhabitants in the whole ſtate. Land of the beſt quality, and in ſituations as ſafe from the Indians as Taunton, may be had from ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence to thirty ſhillings ſterling per acre. A man will clear any quantity to have it rent-free three or four years. Dr. ——— might be certain of ſufficient employment, as a phyſician, if introduced by ſome eminent medical profeſſor. Living is cheaper than in any other country. Beef and mutton, one penny to two-pence per pound ſterling. Manufactured articles dear; but may be annually had from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Houſe-building moderate; but houſe-rent high, on account of the great intereſt expected for money. My ſalary is to be from £100 (£75 ſterling), one half of the tuition fees (£2 the half, value thirty ſhillings ſterling, per pupil) and the uſe of 400 acres of the beſt land, two miles from Lexington, having thirty or forty acres cleared. I am beſides promiſed (at leaſt for one year) £60 (£45 ſterling) per annum, for preaching once on the Sunday. Should you be diſpoſed to let ——— come, you ſee, I can make him my ſteward at once, as I muſt either ſell my land or have ſome one to take care of it: and I ſhould like to have two or three lads, twelve or fourteen years old, to be bound as pariſh-apprentices to twenty one. We have a poſt to and from Philadelphia once a fortnight. There is a packet-boat up and down the Ohio, from Kentucky to Pittſburg, once a fortnight. I went to Kentucky in November and returned to Wincheſter March the 8th.

I might have mentioned, that there were ſome difficulties thrown in the way of my election by ſome of the truſtees, relations of the preſent preſident; who wiſhed to give him the chance of another year, ſhould he deſire to continue, though he has been talking of reſigning for ſome time. I have every reaſon, however, to believe that my election cannot be revoked; though in any caſe I ſhould have ſufficient encouragement on my own ground: having already the promiſe of ſeveral pupils;

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* Seven miles from Taunton in Somerſetſhire.

one or two from the governor, two or three from Col. Nicholas. It will be expenſive to move again: but I ſhall live cheaper there. One ton of goods to Fort Pitt £20 (£15 ſterling.) Some ſtage or caravan for my family £20 *i. e.* £15. Boat to go down the river, 20 dollars; beſides carriage from Limeſtone to Lexington, ſixty miles, and ſeveral articles which I ſhall find it neceſſary to lay in at Philadelphia. They reckon that I can find it very advantageous to board youth at £12 *i. e.* £9 a year.

Wincheſter, Maryland, March 20, 1794.

LETTER VII.

"AS you do not ſee me, it is right that I ſhould take every opportunity of informing you what I have ſeen, and what I think. When you learn that an embargo exiſts, and has for ſome time exiſted, in all the American ports, to prevent the farther progreſs of thoſe depredations which have been committed on our commerce and ſhipping, and that the moſt vigorous meaſures will be purſued, if an indemnification cannot be obtained without them, you will not wonder at not ſeeing me according to our original intention. I have, in part, prepared ſuch accounts of the reſult of my enquiries, as I thought would afford the beſt ſatisfaction; and have put them in the way of being conveyed by the firſt opportunities.

As to America, in general, it anſwers my expectations with reſpect to the main points. There is, in moſt of the States, a perfect and equal enjoyment of religious rights. There is in all of them the higheſt degree of civil liberty. This is a ſufficient recommendation to any one who feels the chain, and pants for freedom. But, were the liberty of England equal to that of America, ſtill, though it might have no allurements for the opulent, it would offer inducements ſufficient for the induſtrious poor, and to men of ſmall property. It is a new country. It is not overſtocked with inhabitants. Men do not ſtand in one-another's way. Every one, almoſt, who will exert himſelf, is ſure of encouragement. And, though you and I ſhould be unable to improve our circumſtances by a removal to America, yet there is no queſtion, but that we put our children into a ſituation where, with common induſtry, they cannot fail of obtaining a competency. I mention theſe things (ſimilar, perhaps, to what I have mentioned before) becauſe I wiſh to fix your attention to the true motives of removing to America. For want of regarding theſe conſiderations ſufficiently, and from thinking too much of other motives, which apply only to ſome particular ſituations, or which do not apply at all, there always have been, and there always will be, perſons, whoſe ſanguine expectations end in diſappointment and diſguſt. They complain of a want of beauty in the face of the country; of the heat of the ſummers, and the coldneſs of the winters; of the difficulty of procuring ſervants, and the uncertainty of keeping them, when they are procured; of the prevalence of flies and frogs; of the irreligion or the bigotry of the people; and above all, of the dearneſs of European commodities, an evil which they neceſſarily feel more on the firſt ſettling (when a diſproportionate quantity of family articles muſt be bought) than at any future period: and this evil is not counterbalanced by the cheapneſs of proviſions in the ſea-ports; for in almoſt all the ſea-ports, proviſions, lodgings, boarding, houſe-rent, tavern-rates, &c. are high.

But ſtill, allowing to all theſe objections their proper weight, I maintain that America is the country for the ſons of freedom, for poor men, and for the middling claſs with large families. What part of America is to be preferred, is a more dubious queſtion. It depends altogether upon a man's own views, habits, and qualifications. If you wiſh to canvaſs as freely the meaſures of the American government, as you formerly did thoſe of the Britiſh government, you will do well not to ſettle among the Pennſylvanians. If you muſt drink a bottle of wine with every meal, or would wiſh to be travelling every now and then from one State to another, you will be imprudent in going to Kentucky. However, go to any ſea-port, and you will ſoon think yourſelf able to decide. At New York, you will find that no country is to be compared with the Mohawk river. At Philadelphia, you will think yourſelf mad to imagine that any thing can be good out of Pennſylvania: you will ſuſpect that you may as well go to the grave as to the banks of the Ohio. At Alexandria, you will form high ideas of the valley of Shenandoah: and, in that valley, you will hear every one ſpeaking of the excellence of Kentucky. For my own part, I knew not what to think, or what to determine upon. I am happy in being forced to determine for no one but myſelf. I found the price of land too high in all the valuable ſettled parts of eaſtern America, to be within the reach of men who might have no more than

£150

£150 or £200 on their landing; and I found the moſt fertile ſpots too much encumbered with Germans, for a man to hope for rational ſociety, proportional to the population. The Shenandoah valley is, perhaps, the leaſt objectionable on this head; but here the Germans are increaſing. I went to Kentucky; I wondered at the miſrepreſentations of the Philadelphians, and the credulity of the Europeans. The luxuriance of the ſoil exceeds every thing which is to be met with in eaſtern America: while it is a ſtranger to the cold winters and ſickly falls of the Geneſee country. The high lands of Kentucky ſeems to be a collection of the river bottoms of the reſt of America. The produce of an acre is double that of the Shenandoah valley; and you can ſend it to market for leſs money. Lancaſter county has been the moſt flouriſhing in Pennſylvania. It coſts one dollar per barrel, 196lb. to ſend flour from Lancaſter to Philadelphia. They ſend it for the ſame from Kentucky to New Orleans; a better port than Philadelphia, for the Weſt India markets. But the advantages to be derived from this port cannot be realiſed while it is in the hands of the Spaniards. Circumſtances, however, juſtify me in ſaying, that it cannot long remain in their hands. If the Americans have it not, the French or the Britiſh will. At preſent, however, the cultivators of the earth do not want a recompence. In conſequence of the demands of the country for ſpirits diſtilled from grain, the demands of the army, of emigrants, of the Spaniſh ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi, &c. the farmers are in a thriving way. The merchants make money faſt, with reputation. Their cuſtom is thought much of at Philadelphia. No country affords better encouragement to mechanics of every deſcription. Their wages are handſome; and proviſions low. But it is ſaid, European goods are high. Anſwer, Moſt farmers manufacture. However, the advance is not very much above what it is 200 or 300 miles from Philadelphia. At Wincheſter, eighty miles from a ſea-port, the advance on the Engliſh coſt is £63 per cent. At Kentucky it is but a £100 per cent. On groceries and earthern-ware it is higher; but theſe muſt be produced in the country.

Again, it is ſaid, labour is extravagant. Anſwer, This is of no importance to the man who depends on the labour of his own family. Slave-labour, however, (maintenance, as well as firſt coſt, being conſidered) is no higher than in Pennſylvania: and the man who objects to ſlavery, may give freedom to his ſlave, when he has ſerved long enough to indemnify him for the price he paid for him. There is, in a great proportion of the people, a diſpoſition to aboliſh ſlavery; and it is ridiculous to ſay, that the heat of the climate will not admit of the abolition of it; as multitudes of perſons have always cultivated their lands without the aſſiſtance of ſlaves. The heat is, in fact, no greater than in Pennſylvania; but it may continue more hours in a day. The winters are not ſo ſevere as to require the long laborious preparation for them, that they do in Pennſylvania.

3dly. It is objected, that the land bears a price above its value. Anſwer, The univerſal prejudices entertained againſt this country in the ſea-ports (where it is not really known, and where the ſpeculators in land are generally to be found) render this idea very improbable. The fact is, that land in Kentucky has, in general, been upon a regular advance, a circumſtance which proves that the value ſtamped upon it is not artificial. At preſent, land which will produce, with very indifferent culture, from thirty to thirty-five buſhels of wheat per ſtatute acre (though encumbered with ſtumps), may be had, in the ſafe and ſettled parts of the country, at from ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence, ſterling, to one guinea per ſtatute acre, a price at which, I believe, much inferior land cannot be had in Pennſylvania, without going thirty or forty miles from the habitations of men. In Kentucky, at this diſtance from ſettlements, it may be had at half a dollar, two ſhillings and three-pence, or leſs, per acre, in large bodies. And ſuch land might be rendered perfectly ſafe, and doubled in value, by laying lots of 100 acres in 1000, for any people of the country who chooſe to ſettle on them.

4thly. Another objection to the country is, its ſituation with regard to the Indians. So ſtrangely ignorant are the people of the Atlantic States, reſpecting the country on the weſtern waters, that it has ever been ſaid, that, except within a few miles of Lexington, the State is, in general, ſubject to the incurſions of the Indians. Every one, however, who has lately been in the State of Kentucky, knows this to be an idea altogether unfounded. I, myſelf, travelled, in one direction, a diſtance of nearly 200 miles, without being in any part which is not now conſidered as perfectly ſecure from the attacks of the ſavages; a ſecurity which ariſes, not

from the operations of the Fœderal army, but from the internal ſtrength and population of the country. The frontiers of Kentucky, it is true, are often moleſted; but thoſe frontiers are perpetually extending farther from the centre of the State.

5thly. But it is ſaid, that you cannot go to the country or return from it in ſafety. Anſwer, It is two years ſince any boats were attacked in going down the river: and I cannot imagine any danger to thoſe who uſe ſufficient precaution. Thouſands go down every year without injury; and thouſands of men, women, children, and cattle, paſs through the wilderneſs (now reduced to an hundred miles), and no accidents have lately happened, but in conſequence of the careleſs practice of going in too ſmall parties.

6thly. But the diſtance itſelf has been objected to. But why are we to calculate the diſtance of every place on the continent of America, from the town of Philadelphia? It is true, we are 700 miles from the people of Philadelphia; but it is only 700 miles from men like ourſelves. We are as much in the midſt of the buſy and intereſting ſcenes of life, as the people of Philadelphia are. The ſettlements of Kentucky are but one hundred miles from the ſettlements of Virginia, or North Carolina. And ere long, it is probable, that the road from Kentucky to the new Fœderal city, will be no more than 400 miles. As to intelligence, we have a regular poſt, which comes and returns every fortnight, and brings a multitude of newspapers from all parts of the continent. I have had frequent opportunities of obſerving as great a want of information reſpecting the public affairs of America and of Europe, within fifty or an hundred miles of Philadelphia, as in Kentucky. I am aware, however, that the tedioufneſs of the journey from Kentucky to Philadelphia will have conſiderable weight with many perſons who might like the idea of being eaſily able to make an excurſion to that town, though in reality they might never think of doing it once in ten years, if within 200 miles of that place. Poſſibly a ſettlement deſigned to accommodate any number of ſuch perſons, might be more advantageouſly formed on the Monongahala river, which riſes in Virginia, and, running northward into Pennſylvania, unites with the Allegany at Fort Pitt, and forms the river Ohio. The land on the Monongahala frequently reſembles that on the Kentucky, is within fifty miles of the navigable parts of the Potowmac, and has the fine outlet to the ſea by the Ohio and the Miſſiſippi. But though I think this country far preferable to lands on the Suſquehannah, which, though no more than 200 miles from Philadelphia, have not been thought worth ſettling upon, though they have gone over them, and ſettled beyond them;—yet Kentucky has the advantage, in being a more level country—in being better ſupplied with ſalt—in being nearer the market—and in having milder winters; though the winters on the Monongahala are greatly preferable to thoſe on the branches of the Suſquehannah. And, even from the Monongahala country produce is carried cheaper to market, than from above Northumberland on the Suſquehannah. They have attempted, indeed, to unite the Suſquehannah and the Schullkill; but are forced, for the preſent, to abandon the undertaking. There is an idea of opening it to Baltimore; but whether the idea can be realiſed for many years, is much queſtioned.

7thly. A conſiderable objection is, the want of water.—This objection is partly founded on an imperfect knowledge of the country. Thoſe who firſt viſited it, through the thickneſs of the herbage and the impenetrability of the cane-brakes, were not aware of the many ſprings which water the country. They found too, that ſeveral ſprings, which flowed nine or ten months, were dry during the remainder of the year. This brought an evil report upon the country. Experience has, however, in part, removed the objection. It is found, that ſprings which two years ago, were always dry a month or two, have, in conſequence of the clearing of the timber, and the cultivation of the land, become permanent; and that the number of ſprings is amazingly increaſed. And even when the ſprings are ſtill irregular, it is found, that wells may be dug at a ſmall expence to ſprings which never fail.

8thly. But of all objections, the moſt unfounded is ſurely that which reſts on the character of the inhabitants. It is ſaid, that they are an idle, diſſolute, quarrelſome, inſolvent ſet of adventurers; who were too vicious, or too poor, to live where they were born, and have, therefore, fled from the ſociety of honeſt and civilized men. I have not met with a ſingle perſon, who has viſited Kentucky, that does not abſolutely contradict this account. As far as my own obſervation extends, I may ſay, that I have met with no people, in America, more regular and thriving. I compare not the body of people

ple in Kentucky with my own circle of ſelected acquaintances in England; but with Americans in general, and I am confident, that they will not ſuffer by the compariſon. The moſt reſpectable perſons are continually emigrating to that State. Two thouſand perſons, it is ſuppoſed, have gone through Wincheſter, in their way thither, this ſpring; and many of them have travelled in their own pleaſure-carriages. But it cannot be wondered at that theſe reports have been ſpread againſt Kentucky, when it is conſidered, that in Philadelphia it is imagined, that one quarter of the Virginians have loſt their eyes by gouging; and that, with many perſons in Pennſylvania, it is ſufficient to overturn the credit of any meaſure propoſed in Congreſs, to ſay, that it originated in Virginia.

Other objections have been made to Kentucky; but I have them not before me; and they are, I believe, either unfounded or of little moment. It has been ſaid, indeed, that the emigrations to that country have decreaſed. This, I conclude, to be a miſtake; founded on the circumſtance of the emigrations from New England to Muſkingham having nearly ceaſed: a country which, though 300 miles from Lexington, is often in Philadelphia confounded with Kentucky. The people here (Shenandoah valley) are of a very different opinion. They ſay from what *they ſee*, that the emigrations are more numerous.

I have purchaſed no lands, however, for fear of not giving general ſatisfaction. I am ready to do it at any time, and will take care that the title is good. The beſt way of remitting money is, by empowering me or any one elſe to draw bills of exchange on thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe. There is a capital tract, ſix miles from Lexington, of 3000 acres, with ſmall improvements, which might, I believe, be had for £2000 ſterling, ready money, or leſs. Other improvements might be made, by letting any number of acres you wiſh to have cleared, three years rent free.

Wincheſter, Virginia, 19 May, 1794.

P. S. To-day we ſet out for the Ohio and Kentucky. One waggon takes my goods, at twenty ſhillings (fifteen ſhillings ſterling) for 100lb. to the river, 140 miles, and another takes ourſelves and ſome iron, the profits on which, I expect, will defray the expence of one waggon, carrying 2300lb. The Indian war is as it was; for nothing vigorous is done. Our ſituation, however, is as ſafe as your's.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I KNOW not where I can better apply than to your liberal publication, for the purpoſe of making my proteſt againſt what I conceive a very unjuſt cenſure paſſed upon my character. Allow me, therefore, without further preface, to ſtate my caſe to your readers.

Three years ago, on the death of a diſtant relation, I came unexpectedly into poſſeſſion of an eſtate ſituated in one of the moſt pleaſing rural ſituations in this kingdom. Having always had a fondneſs for the country, which, till that time, profeſſional engagements would not ſuffer me to indulge; I determined, without heſitation, to fix my future reſidence in the ſpot which fortune had beſtowed upon me. I therefore haſtened down, with the purpoſe of making ſuch alterations and improvements as fancy or convenience might ſuggeſt, in a place which had been more indebted to nature than to the attention of its late poſſeſſors. In going the round of my domains, I obſerved in a ſweet retired vale, within the flexure of a clear brook, a maſs of unſightly ruins, overgrown with weeds, offering to the eye nothing better than ſome half-demoliſhed walls, ſurrounding heaps of ſhapeleſs rubbiſh. The ſoil about it was rich; and the ſpot was well defended "from cold ſeptentrion blaſts" by a riſing hillock to the north, and a tall plantation to the eaſt. Among my little taſtes, one of the ſtrongeſt is a delight in the cultivation of rare and beautiful plants; and as at the inſtant a plan of fortifications was ſuggeſted to uncle Toby, his bowling green preſented itſelf to his imagination, ſo, on the view of this ſequeſtered place, I cried to myſelf, in a kind of rapture, "What a charming ſituation for a botanical garden!" "And then (I proceeded) we ſhall find ſtones enow among this rubbiſh for an incloſure; and on that largeſt heap, which overlooks the ſtream, I will build a little ſummer-houſe, and convert all the baſe of it into a piece of rock-work." To make my ſtory ſhort, ſo much did this ſcheme run in my head, that I did not reſt till it was put into execution; and if, Mr. Editor, you are a lover of plants, I may venture to ſay you would be delighted to ſee the number of beautiful vegetables which I have already eſtabliſhed here, and would enjoy the verdant ſcenery round the windows of my little cabinet.

But now comes the unpleaſant part of the hiſtory. Soon after the ruins were demoliſhed, and the edifices erected upon them,

them, a *Dr. Moulder*, a very learned man, and a diſtinguiſhed fellow of the Antiquarian Society, who happened to be viſiting in the neighbourhood, called one morning when I was abroad, and deſired my gardener to ſhew him about my grounds, particularly requeſting to ſee the remains of the *convent*. "Convent! ſir, (ſays the fellow) we have no ſuch thing that I ever heard of; but, perhaps, your worſhip means the old walls that my maſter pulled down when he made his new garden by the brook. "Pulled down!" cried the doctor; "what do you mean?—but ſhow me to the place." The man took him to the vale, and was going to open the garden-door, when a flat ſtone in the wall, on which were ſome traces of letters, caught the doctor's eye. He ſtopped ſhort, lifted up his hands, and broke forth into exclamations which frightened the poor fellow, and of which he remembers only the words "barbarous! monſtrous! ſacrilege!" He then took out of his pocket a memorandum book, and began, with much pains, and no little ill-humour, to tranſcribe the inſcription, which unfortunately gave him additional trouble by being fixed in the wall the wrong end upwards. He ended by exactly meaſuring the length and breadth of the ſtone with a pocket rule. "Well (ſays he, turning to the man) I ſee you have done your work completely. I ſuppoſe you dug up the old building from the foundation?" "We did, ſir, (replied he) and a power of trouble we had with it. They ſay it was a famous place in the time of the Papiſhes. But if your worſhip wants to ſee any more graveſtones, I can ſhow you ſome." The doctor acquieſcing in this propoſal, he was led to the fragments of a few more monumental ſtones in different parts of the wall, the rude letters of which, where they were at all legible, he faithfully copied, and then, without deigning to pay the leaſt attention to my *improvements*, he made the man an acknowledgment, and haſtily walked off.

The circumſtances of this viſit, when related, only diverted me, till a few months afterwards, an acquaintance calling upon me, "Do you know," ſays he, with a ſerious face, "what an attack has been made upon you in print?" I was ſtartled; upon which he took out a periodical publication, renowned for its gravity in trifles, and ſhewed me a letter concerning the lately exiſting remains of the Monaſtery of Ciſtercians, in the pariſh of ———— which I preſently diſcovered to have been written by my teſty viſitant. In this letter, the owner of the place was treated in the harſheſt terms, as "a Vandal, a foe to reverend antiquity, a violator of the dead, and a perſon void of all taſte and all regard for literature."—"The precious relics which time and the rough hand of reformation had ſpared, were utterly deſtroyed by my ruder hands; and, as far as in me lay, I had contributed to the overthrow of one of the moſt pleaſing and uſeful of ſtudies."

To theſe charges, Sir, I am loth to plead guilty; for though I have not ranked in that claſs of men whoſe ſole buſineſs in life is the employment of literary leiſure, yet neither by education nor habit am I a total ſtranger to the Muſes; and I truſt I have a heart not inacceſſible to the pleaſures of knowledge, nor hardened againſt the impreſſions of ſentiment. I muſt, indeed, acknowledge that I have not learned to value a thing merely becauſe it is old and uſeleſs. Nor do my feelings plead with me in favour of relinquiſhing to the bones of ancient poſſeſſors the perpetual occupation of thoſe ſeats which, when living, they wiſely ſelected on account of their beauty or convenience. I ſee not why I ſhould not enjoy my garden as well as the monks did theirs in the ſame ſpot; and I think it a much leſs crime to diſturb the repoſe of their ſkeletons, than to baniſh Flora and Pomona from a favourite reſidence. The *rights of the dead*, I confeſs, affect me little in compariſon with thoſe of the living; and I reckon it high time for the particles of bodies three or four centuries defunct, to return quietly to the boſom of the earth, and fulfil their deſtiny. As to the ſhare of poſthumous fame which may be preſerved by the inſcription of *Gualter de Thorpe Prior hujus Monaſt.*—I can accuſe myſelf of a very ſmall degree of injury in bringing it to a concluſion, when ſo many elaborate works under the title of *Monaſticons*, *Repertories*, *Topographical Remains*, *County Hiſtories*, &c. have taken ſuch laudable pains to ſecure the immortality of theſe worthies by monuments *ære perennius*.

The motives which inſpire a reverence for the remains of antiquity, and plead againſt their demolition, are various; but I think the rational ones may be reduced to very few. Where they poſſeſs intrinſic beauty or grandeur, and afford ſpecimens of the taſte and ingenuity of former ages, they certainly deſerve preſervation; as likewiſe where they illuſtrate manners and modes of living, concerning which hiſtory is ſilent or obſcure. Alſo, when they are aſſociated with any remarkable event, though

though not eſſential to the tranſmiſſion of ſuch event, I ſhould be as unwilling as any to break an aſſociation which may excite in ſenſible hearts feelings of the moſt intereſting kind. But why ſhould ruinous piles without elegance or magnificence be left to cumber the ground, when they refer only to inconſiderable perſonages and ordinary modes of life, much leſs valuable in themſelves than what have ſucceeded them, and at leaſt as fully recorded as they deſerve to be in the pages of hiſtory? Surely the ſtones of our wretched old manſions called caſtles, and of our gloomy monaſteries, are not all ſo ſacred, that they may not be applied to the better uſes that modern taſte and good ſenſe would find for them! I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JOHN NEWLOVE.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SEVERAL PARTICULARS *relative to the* CONDUCT *of* TIPPO SULTAUN, *on the 4th of May*, 1799; COLLECTED CHIEFLY *from the* RELATION *of the* KILLADAR *of* SERINGAPATAM, *and from* ACCOUNTS *given by ſome of his own* SERVANTS, &c.

WHEN the Sultaun left his palace, he was dreſſed in a light-coloured jacket, wide trowſers of fine flowered chintz, a ſaſh of a dark red ſilky ſtuff, and a turband with one or two diſtinguiſhed ornaments. He had on his ſword, in a rich belt ſlung over his right ſhoulder, and a ſmall cartridge-box hung to an embroidered belt, thrown over his left ſhoulder. His tawug or taliſman was faſtened under the jacket on his right arm, a little below the ſhoulder. He went out early in the forenoon, as was his cuſtom daily, to one of the cavaliers, on the outer rampart of the North face, whence he could obſerve what was doing on both ſides, and remained there till about noon, when he took his uſual repaſt under a Pendal. It would appear he had no ſuſpicion of the intended attack; for when reports were made to him from the Weſt face, that our parallels and approaches were unuſually crowded with Europeans, and a number of Doolees behind. He expreſſed not the leaſt apprehenſion, nor took any other precaution; but deſiring the meſſenger to return with orders to Meer Gaffer with the troops of duty near the breach, to keep on their guard.

A moment after word was brought that Meer Gaffer had fallen near the breach by a cannon-ſhot: at this intelligence the Sultaun appeared greatly agitated, ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his ſervants to load the *carabines* or *ſhort fuzees*, which they carried for his own uſe. He then, after receiving another report that was delivered privately, haſtened along the ramparts towards the breach followed by ſervants, ſlaves, and a ſelect guard under ſeveral chiefs, till he met the fugitives, and perceived that the head of the Europeans had already mounted, and gained the rampart. He endeavoured to ſtop his flying troops, and, joining many of theſe to his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined ſtand. He repeatedly fired on our troops himſelf, and one of his ſervants declares he ſaw him bring down ſeveral Europeans near the top of the breach. Notwithſtanding theſe exertions, when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack approached the left where the Sultaun ſtood, he found himſelf almoſt alone, and retired to the traverſes of the north rampart. Theſe he defended one after another with the braveſt of his men and officers; and, aſſiſted by the fire of his people on the inner wall, two or three times brought the heads of our flank companies, who were puſhing on with their uſual ardor, to a ſtand. The loſs here would have been much greater on our part, had not the light infantry and part of the battalion companies of the 12th regiment, croſſing the inner ditch, and mounting the rampart, driven the enemy from thence, and taken in reverſe thoſe who with the Sultaun were defending the traverſes of the outer rampart.

While any of his troops remained with him, the Sultaun continued to diſpute the ground, till he approached the paſſage acroſs the ditch of the gate of the inner fort. Here he complained of pain and weakneſs in the leg in which he had been badly wounded when very young; and, deſiring his mare might be brought, he mounted, and ſeeing the Europeans ſtill advancing on both the ramparts, he made for the gate, followed by his palenkin, and a number of officers, troops and ſervants. It was then probably either his intention to have entered and ſhut the gate, in order to attack the ſmall body of our troops which had got into the inner fort, and if

ſucceſsful

ſucceſsful in drawing theſe out, to have attempted to maintain it againſt us, or to endeavour to make his way to the palace, and there make his laſt ſtand.

As he was croſſing to the gate by the communication from the outer ramparts, he received a muſket-ball in his right ſide, nearly in a line with the breaſt: he however paſſed on, untill he was ſtopped about half through the arch of the gateway, by the fire of the 12th light infantry from within, when he received a ſecond ball in the right ſide cloſe to the other: the mare he rode being wounded at the ſame time, ſunk under him, and his turband fell on the ground. Many of his people fell about the ſame time on every ſide of him by muſketry from both ſides of the gate. The fallen Sultaun was immediately raiſed by ſome of his faithful adherents, and placed upon his palankin under the arch, and on one ſide of the gateway, where he lay or ſat for ſome moments, faint and exhauſted, until ſome European ſoldiers entered the gateway. A ſervant, who has ſurvived, relates, that one of the ſoldiers ſeized the Sultaun's ſword-belt, and attempted to pull it off; that the Sultaun, who ſtill held his ſword in his hand, made a cut at the ſoldier with all his remaining ſtrength, and wounded him about the knee; on which the ſoldier put his piece to his ſhoulder, and ſhot the Sultaun through the temple, who inſtantly expired. Not leſs than 300 men were killed, and numbers wounded, under the arch of the gateway, which ſoon became impaſſible, except over the bodies of the dead and dying.

About duſk, Major General Baird, in conſequence of information he had received at the palace, came with lights to the gate, accompanied by the late Killadar of the fort and others, to ſearch for the body of the Sultaun; and after much labour, it was found and brought forward with a heap of others to the inſide of the gate. The countenance was no ways diſtorted, but had an expreſſion of ſtern compoſure. The turband, jacket, ſword and belt were gone, but the body was recognized by ſeveral of his people who were there, to be the Pidſhaw; and an officer who was preſent, with the leave of Major General Baird, took from off the right arm the taliſman, which contained, ſewed up in pieces of fine flowered ſilk, one amulet of a brittle metalic ſubſtance, of the colour of ſilver, and ſome manuſcripts in magic, Arabic, and Perſian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have fully aſcertained the identity of the Sultaun's body. It was placed on his own palankin, and by General Baird's orders conveyed to the court of the Palace, where it remained during the night, furniſhing a remarkable inſtance to thoſe who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He who had left the palace in the morning, a powerful imperious Sultaun, full of vaſt ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay, abandoned by the whole world;—his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken, and his palace occupied by the very man, Major General Baird, who about fifteen years before, had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny, releaſed from nearly four years rigid confinement in irons, in a priſon ſcarcely 300 yards from the ſpot where the corpſe of the Sultaun now lay.

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES *of* SUWARROW; *by a* GERMAN OFFICER, *who ſerved under him in* POLAND.

I NEVER ſaw a man, who, in ſpite of the contradictory reports that are current to his advantage and diſadvantage, and many of which are undoubtedly falſe, ſo much attracted my reſpect at firſt ſight as Suwarrow. He is a little meagre man, now above ſeventy years of age, with ſilver white locks, and ſtoops a little. But every nerve of the ſenior yet ſhews a terrific quick elaſticity: there is animation in every ſtep, energy in every motion: and almoſt his every word is apophthegm and laconiſm. His whole art, is to infuſe a dreadful energy into the ſouls of his men, who then think themſelves invincible whilſt fighting under his command. He is the idol of the Ruſſian army. A man like Suwarrow is formed to win the heart of the ſoldiery, though not always of the officers of ſuperior rank. It is his cuſtom to addreſs the common men every where briefly and energetically, eſpecially in the front of the line, at a review or before an engagement. When he has communicated to them a portion of the fire that animates his own breaſt, he lets every thing proceed according to the diſpoſitions that have been made; and every thing proceeds accordingly. He is accuſed of ſeverity, cruelty, inhuman barbarity. But in war, ſuch imputations often originate from the unavoidable conſequences of the energetic meaſures of a general. When the race-horſe is flying at full-ſpeed over the courſe, it is not eaſy to ſtop him; and when the grenadier has ſtormed a battery, and ſtill wades through blood, the higheſt moral law preſents itſelf to his mind in different characters, than to the philoſopher in his doctorial chair. Suwarrow calculates the

event; and in war the means are always ſanguinary; he wiſhes not that war ſhould be attended with cruelty and inhumanity; and if it is, the cauſe of the melancholy conſequences is to be looked for in the nature of man, or perhaps in the character of the ſemi-barbarians, the common ſoldiers, or the inferior and ſuperior officers, who either can not or will not underſtand ſuch a man as Suwarrow. The former are men of weak capacity, the latter villains; and of both there are a great number in every army.

Suwarrow has been, during his whole life, only a warrior: and an excellent ſchool he had to learn his art in; for he was almoſt conſtantly engaged in military enterpriſes. In the ſeven years-war, as I have been aſſured, he commanded a ſmall free-corps; and then already he ſhewed much of that character which has ſince been ſo fully developed and diſplayed. In the war before laſt, between Ruſſia and the Turks, he firſt began to act a conſpicuous part; having executed in his manner many daring and deciſive enterprizes, the principal of which was the capture of Iſmail. It was of the utmoſt importance for the ſucceſs of the whole war, that this place ſhould be taken; and accordingly it was reſolved to take it, coſt what it would. Suwarrow was juſtly conſidered to be the man beſt qualified to put the plan in execution. He went, and the fortreſs was taken. For five days he manœuvred blindly about the place, without making any ſerious attack, and, having thus lulled the Turks into ſecurity, ſuddenly fell upon them ſword-in-hand. You know how great a reproach Oczakow, Iſmail and Praga have become to the Ruſſians: but I wiſh they had never committed any enormities but thoſe laid to their charge at theſe places; for here their conduct admits of ſome excuſe. To the diſgrace of my country, I am obliged to own, that the German officers in the Ruſſian ſervice, though ſomewhat more enlightened and better informed, did not on the whole prove themſelves the moſt humane. Suwarrow's chief achievement in Poland was the taking of Praga; in two hours he overturned the kingdom of Poland, and annihilated the political exiſtence of the nation. I have in another place given an account of this affair, having been an eye witneſs of the ſcene of woe. The energy of Suwarrow, however, was requiſite thus to put a concluſion to the war. Had Koſziuſco been there, it probably would not ſo have happened. The reproaches made to the Ruſſians, on account of the cruelties committed by them at Praga, are indeed not without foundation; but certainly the tale of horror has been told with a great deal of exaggeration. That a city ſhould be taken by ſtorm without the commiſſion of diſorders, is impoſſible. Hiſtory has ſhewn, and ſtill daily ſhews, that the greater the number of citizens there are engaged in ſuch conteſts, the more ſuch diſorders and cruelties are committed, though from citizens more humanity might be expected than from warriors by profeſſion.

Suwarrow declines as much as poſſible all miniſterial labours, that might come within his ſphere, referring them with laconic modeſty to thoſe generals who are more renowned for their ſkill with the pen than with the ſword. "You muſt go to him; I underſtand nothing of it!" and the ſarcaſm is uſually felt. His official letters expreſs a great deal in a few words, and are always full of characteriſtic energy. He certainly is a very good poet, and muſt be completely maſter of the Ruſſian language. A colonel ſhewed me an order in verſe, which he had received from the general after the capture of Praga: and I found it no leſs diſtinguiſhed by a ſpirit of poetry, than by the excellence of the regulations for the eſtabliſhment of a military police, and the maintenance of diſcipline. When he had taken Iſmail, his diſpatch to the commander in chief was:

Slawa bogu, ſlawa wam;
Krepoſt vſati, i ya tam.
Honour to God, and honour to you;
The fort is taken, and I am in it.

His *Hurra! Praga! Suwarrow!* after the victory at Praga you are likewiſe acquainted with: and in the ſame minute he wrote to the late king of Pruſſia only the following words: *Praga eſt à moi, et Varſovie tremble.* It is hardly poſſible to ſay any thing more ſtrikingly depictive of Suwarrow and of Praga on that dreadful day. When he afterwards made his public entry into Warſaw; he embraced and kiſſed whomſoever he met that had a friendly phyſiognomy, eſpecially aged people belonging to the lower claſſes. And one of his cuſtomary cordial expreſſions of civility to his officers is: *Podi, bratez, pozeluy menya*: "Come, brother, kiſs me!" nor does this phraſe ſound ſtrange to a Ruſſian ear, or to a perſon accuſtomed to Ruſſian manners. With the officers more nearly attached to his perſon he converſes in a courteous and friendly manner: but does n promote them ſo rapidly as many other Ruſſian generals are wont to do, to the prejudice of more deſerving men.

In exacting attention to the performance of military duties, Suwarrow is very ſtrict and exact; every neglect he reprehends with ſeverity, and ſmaller faults, eſpecially thoſe relative to dreſs, with bitter ſatire. When young officers, eſpecially fine young gentlemen from the capital, wait upon him on being appointed to ſerve in the army under his command, he often plays them ſome very droll tricks, if they happen to be dreſſed and decorated in an unſoldier-like manner. On their entrance he begins to call out aloud; ſeems frightened, creeps into a corner, or under the table; and exclaims: "For the love of God! take that ſtrange apparition out of my ſight." One of his officers then conducts the terrified young Adonis into another apartment, explains the affair to him, deſtroys the beauiſh trimneſs of his figure, ſubmits his nicely-dreſſed hair to the barbarous hands of a regimental friſeur, and then dreſſes him in a coat of the true military cut. When thus equipped he returns to pay his reſpects to the general, Suwarrow is courteouſneſs itſelf, converſes in a friendly manner with the ſtranger, without taking any notice of the preceding ludicrous ſcene, or at moſt only ſaying with a half ſerious half comical air, that he had a little before been almoſt frightened to death by a ſpectre.

His orders are generally given with great conciſeneſs; at Praga nothing further than: "Storm and take the batteries and cut down all who reſiſt." You will eaſily conceive, that ſuch orders muſt produce dreadful effects from the common ſoldiers and in regiments where perhaps the ſtricteſt diſcipline is not obſerved. Suwarrow's real ſingularities are many, and undoubtedly many more are fictitiouſly attributed to him. He has ſeldom any equipage, and performs all his ſhort journies on Coſſack horſes. In general he viſits the different poſts accompanied only by a few Coſſacks, and with the greateſt rapidity. "*Day, bratez, day!*" he calls to the Coſſack behind him, when they proceed too ſlowly; and the Coſſack muſt then puſh the horſe quicker forward with his pointed ſhoe. From early youth he has almoſt always been ſickly, and it is only by ſtrict attention to regimen that he has been able to preſerve his vigour to ſo advanced an age. The cold bath is his principal remedy: and he uſually has the water poured over him by pails-full, often juſt at the ſide of the river whence it is drawn by his attendants. This ceremony is frequently performed on a march, while the troops are paſſing by. When Prince Coburg, after the battle in which they conjointly defeated the Grand-Vizier, went to viſit Suwarrow, he found him, as I have been aſſured, ſtanding in this plight at a little diſtance from the camp, warming himſelf at a guard fire. "I ſhall have immediately the honour to wait on Your Serene Highneſs," ſaid the little naked mannikin to the Prince? "in paſſing the river I got wet through and through." And ſo the grenadiers and Coſſacks aſſiſted him to dreſs himſelf. When in camp, he always, even in the coldeſt weather, lies down after this bath on ſome freſh ſtraw, covers himſelf with his cloak, and thus repoſes four or five minutes, before he puts on his cloaths again.

Before the laſt deciſive attack on Iſmail was his ſingular humour the moſt ſtrikingly manifeſted. I have often ſhaken my head on hearing this anecdote; but it has been repeatedly told me by ſeveral officers, who had an opportunity of knowing the truth, and who were not addicted to romancing: The evening preceding the attack, Suwarrow ſaid: "Early to morrow morning I ſhall riſe an hour before day-break, dreſs and waſh myſelf, ſay my prayers, and then I ſhall crow like a cock; at hearing which, ſtorm the place according to the diſpoſitions made for that purpoſe." And he did riſe an hour before day-break, dreſſed and waſhed himſelf, prayed, and crowed like a cock,—and the ſoldiers, according to order, attacked and took the fort by ſtorm. *Credat Judæus Apella*! you will exclaim: ſo thought I too; but my authors were not common anecdote-hunters, nor do I belong to that credulous fraternity.

Suwarrow is very religious, at leaſt ſo he appears to be: he is ſcrupulouſly obſervant of all ceremonies, and enforces the ſtrict obſervance of them throughout his army: he gives himſelf no concern however about the individual conviction of others. In Warſaw, a captain had abridged the prayer, which according to order he was obliged to repeat at the guard-houſe in the evening after the tattoo, that he might the quicker get away. The field-marſhal had accidentally heard him and noticed the omiſſion; he flew to the guard-houſe, and terribly reprehended the poor delinquent. "Thou unconſcionable, abominable, God-forſaken man, (ſaid he); thou wouldſt cheat Heaven, thou wouldſt no doubt likewiſe cheat me and the empreſs! What doeſt thou here? I ſhall dimiſs thee!"

When at Warſaw he received his field-marſhall's commiſſion—for before that period

riod he was only general *en chef*—he kiſſed it with the cuſtomary religious geſtures, and then caprioled *al a Coſſaque* ſeveral times acroſs the room. "A'n't I ſtill able to jump?" ſaid he very ſarcaſtically to the ſurrounding officers; "I ſtill am able to jump!" All eaſily comprehended his meaning; for he had been promoted over the heads of ſeveral ſenior officers, among whom was Repnin. On a march he uſed formerly to be uſually dreſſed like a common ſoldier: but when I ſaw him, namely at Warſaw, he was always in full uniform, and ſometimes decorated with the inſignia of orders of knighthood and with precious ſtones. He is pretty rich; his ſtyle of living is however far from ſplendid; at leaſt compared with the truly ſatrapean ſtate and luxury of the other Ruſſian generals. Nevertheleſs he does not hoard; for he is very generous and indulgent.

It is well known that he has preſerved his laconic frankneſs and ſincerity of ſpeech even towards the preſent emperor, and that Paul was at laſt obliged to indulge him therein. This proves the worth of the man. He likewiſe ſpoke with energy againſt the changes in the army. The laſt letter from the emperor to him, before he ſet out for Italy, which was publiſhed in the newſpapers, ſets the affair in its true light. On the acceſſion of the preſent emperor, a great number of officers had been arbitrarily and without trial or inveſtigation diſmiſſed, and the names of ſome ſtruck off the military roll without even the formality of a diſcharge. Suwarrow received them kindly, gave many of them appointments in the army under his command, and kept others of them in his houſe till he ſhould be able to provide for them, and treated them with the greateſt generoſity. On being informed of this, the emperor was highly incenſed, that the field-marſhal ſhould dare to act thus publicly in contradiction to his expreſs commands, and demanded of him an explanation of his conduct. Suwarrow replied; "I perfectly know theſe men: they are honeſt and brave. They have committed no fault at all, or at leaſt none that deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. They are poor and helpleſs. Shall they become beggars or robbers? That, as a good Ruſſian, I cannot ſuffer: I have given them a friendly reception." The emperor, ſtruck with the nobleneſs of his determined ſpirit, examined no farther into the affair; and many of the officers were in the ſequel reappointed to their ſtations through the recommendation of the field-marſhal.

The accuſation, that under his command, exceſſes and cruelties have been committed, is frequently brought againſt him even in Ruſſia: and there are not wanting in the army too, officers of diſtinction who entertain no very high opinion of his military talents. That ſuch an opinion ſhould be entertained, always appeared ſtrange to me. As for the accuſation relative to the exceſſes, in moſt inſtances it affects the ſubordinate commanders, much more than the general-in-chief, who often cannot help it, if the grenadiers commit outrages; but the colonel and the captain, who have them more immediately under their eye, can and ſhould prevent exceſſes.

Suwarrow is ſaid to be well read in all branches of ſcience, thoſe eſpecially that relate to the art of war. This much is certain, that he ſpeaks ſeveral languages with tolerable fluency and correctneſs. I have heard him converſe with Pruſſian officers; and it would have been difficult to determine who ſpoke the German language the beſt, the Ruſſian or the Pruſſian. French he ſpeaks as well as can be expected from a man of his profeſſion; and better than many others ſimilarly circumſtanced. The Turkiſh and Tartarian languages he is ſaid to ſpeak like a native Turk or Tartar; having paſſed a great part of his life in warring againſt theſe nations. Of the nice diſcernment of his eye I had myſelf a proof. Several Ruſſians had complimented me on my reſembling them ſo much in my manners, diſpoſition, countenance, and dreſs, that I might paſs for a native of the country. As I then wore the Ruſſian uniform, this compliment greatly pleaſed me, and I endeavoured to deſerve it. But Suwarrow, the firſt time he ſaw me on the parade, immediately, without being informed who I was, or whence I came, addreſſed me in French as he uſually does foreigners; thus proving to me, that I had not yet nationalized myſelf even in external appearance.

I conſider Suwarrow to ſurpaſs moſt of his contemporary public men in firmneſs of character, in energy, and comprehenſive views, joined to true perſonal integrity and humanity. The laſt word ſeems a paradox to you: but on a cloſer examination it would certainly appear to be founded in truth. You muſt reflect, that he was employed for the moſt part in deſperate enterpriſes, and that he thus had the misfortune, while executing the orders of others, to appear to be what Potemkin really was.

One particular more I muſt relate to you of old Suwarrow, which is contrary to the cuſtom of moſt great men both in th

the cabinet and in the field; namely, that in German, Ruſſian, and French he writes an extraordinarily neat and beautiful hand. I believe no writing-maſter of the three countries could form the letters better ſhaped and proportioned. It is not a very laudable cuſtom with generals to ſign their name ſo hieroglyphically, that one might as eaſily decypher it into Hannibal as Scipio. Suwarrow ſubſcribes his name ſo plainly, that every ſchoolboy may read it.

ACCOUNT *of the* REV. JOHN PARKHURST.

THIS truly excellent man, and devout Chriſtian, whoſe life was honourable to human nature, and whoſe hour of death was a ſublime example of faith and reſignation, was the ſecond ſon of John Parkhurſt, Eſq. of Cateſby, in Northamptonſhire, by Ricarda, one of the daughters of Mr. Juſtice Dormer. The Rev. John Parkhurſt was born in June 1728, and received the earlieſt rudiments of his education at the ſchool of Rugby, in the county of Warwick; an education which, by intenſe mental labour, aided by a mind ſuperiorly gifted with ſound judgment and deep penetration, he rendered perfect in itſelf, and beneficial to the world of letters; as well as to the cauſe of Chriſtian faith, and moral virtue.

From Warwickſhire he removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1748, M. A. 1752, and was, ſome years after, fellow of his college. In 1754, he married Suſanna Myſter, daughter of John Myſter, Eſq. of London, by whom he had a daughter and two ſons. This lady died in the year 1759; and in the year 1761, he married Millecent Northey, daughter of Thomas Northey, Eſq. of London, by whom he had one daughter now living, and married, in 1791, to the Rev. Joſeph Thomas. This lady, reared under the immediate inſpection of her learned and pious father, by an education of the very firſt order has acquired a degree of claſſical knowledge, which is rarely met with in the female world; and thoſe mental endowments are ſtill more highly embelliſhed by the exerciſe and example of every domeſtic virtue.

Mr. Parkhurſt's ſecond wife died April the 27th, 1800, having ſurvived him above three years. His ſons, by his firſt marriage, have both been dead ſome years; but his eldeſt daughter ſurvives him, and is the widow of the Rev. James Altham.

Mr. Parkhurſt was author of "A Friendly Addreſs to the Rev. John Weſley, in Relation to a principal Doctrine, maintained by him and his Aſſiſtants," 1753, 8vo —"An Hebrew and Engliſh Lexicon, without points; to which is added a methodical Hebrew Grammar, without points, adapted to the uſe of learners," 1762, 4to. Continuing to correct and improve this uſeful claſſical work, he publiſhed a ſecond edition, much enlarged, 1778, and a third in 1792. He alſo publiſhed a Greek and Engliſh Lexicon to the New Teſtament, to which is prefixed a plain and eaſy Greek Grammar, 1769, 4to; he printed a ſecond edition of this work in 1794; and, being deſirous of making his literary labours more generally uſeful, he determined on publiſhing octavo editions of both theſe Lexicons, ſtill further enlarged and improved. He had but juſt completed the copies, and received the firſt proof-ſheet of the Greek Lexicon from the preſs, when it pleaſed the All-wiſe Diſpoſer of human events to take this learned and excellent man to himſelf. Fortunately the taſk of filial virtue devolved on his daughter, Mrs. Thomas, whoſe extenſively cultivated mind enabled her to undertake the charge of completing her father's purpoſe; and the work has ſince been publiſhed.

The ſubject of this biographical ſketch ſerenely cloſed a life of ſtudy and of virtue, far removed from the din of ſenſeleſs pleaſures, and the follies of trivial ſociety, after a painful and lingering illneſs of ten months, on the 21ſt of February 1797, at Epſom in Surrey, where he had during the latter part of his days, reſided. In 1787, Mr. Parkhurſt publiſhed "The Divinity and Pre-exiſtence of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt demonſtrated from Scripture;" in anſwer to the firſt ſection of Dr. Prieſtley's Introduction to the Hiſtory of early Opinions concerning Jeſus Chriſt; together with Strictures on ſome other Parts of the Work, and a Poſtſcript relating to a late publication of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield.

Mr. Parkhurſt's remains now repoſe in the church of Epſom in Surrey, where a monument, raiſed by filial piety to the memory of the kind father and the enlightened preceptor, bears the following inſcription:

Glory to God alone.
Sacred to the Memory
Of the Rev. John Parkhurſt, M. A.
And deſcended from the Parkhurſts of Cateſby, in Northamptonſhire.
His Life was diſtinguiſhed,

Not

Not by any Honours in the Church, but by
deep and laborious Reſearches
Into the Treaſures of Divine Learning:
The Fruits of which are preſerved in two invaluable Lexicons,
Wherein the original Text of the Old and
New Teſtament is interpreted
With extraordinary Light and Truth.
Reader! if thou art thankful to God that
ſuch a Man lived,
Pray for the Chriſtian World,
That neither the Pride of falſe Learning, nor
the Growth of Unbelief,
May ſo far prevail
As to render his pious Labours in any Degree
ineffectual.
He lived in Chriſtian Charity,
And departed in Faith and Hope
On the 21ſt day of February 1797,
In the 69th Year of his Age.

ACCOUNT *of* BISHOP PARKHURST.

BISHOP JOHN PARKHURST, collateral anceſtor of the late John Parkhurſt, the ſubject of the preceding biography, was a perſon of great eſteem and veneration in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He was born in the year 1510, at the beginning of King Henry the Eighth's reign, and became a Proteſtant about the age of twenty-ſix or twenty-ſeven. In the bloody days of Queen Mary, he, with many other Engliſh Proteſtants, fled into Switzerland, and continued an exile during many years at Zurich. He returned to England on Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne, and was conſecrated Biſhop of Norwich in 1560. He was a zealous adverſary and a ſevere ſatiriſt of the Papiſts, and eſpecially of that atrociouſly ſavage wretch Bonner; a particular friend of John Fox, the martyrologiſt, and the tutor of Biſhop Jewel, who became more famous than himſelf: he was alſo one of the tranſlators of what was called "the Biſhops' Bible.

With reſpect to the Puritanical controverſy, Biſhop Parkhurſt was moderate; and was by ſome regarded as too favourable to thoſe ſectaries. He was, however, a moſt determined Proteſtant; and, in the worſt of times, a ſteady oppoſer of the errors and ſuperſtitions of Popery. He was a poet, and not a bad one for the age in which he lived. He wrote in Latin; and many of his poems, relating to the hiſtory and perſons of thoſe times, are conſequently curious.

The title-page of his book of poems is as follows:

Johannis
Parkhurſti
Ludicra ſive Epigrammata
Juvenilia.
Londini:
Apud Johannem Dayum, Typographum,
An. 1573.

Biſhop Parkhurſt was interred in the cathedral church at Norwich, where there is a monument to his memory, with a Latin inſcription, which is now almoſt effaced by time, but which may be found in "Browne's Antiquities of Norwich." By the inſcription it appears, that he was born at Guildford in Surrey, educated at Oxford, and died the 2d of February 1574.

M. R.

BRIEF SKETCHES *of* LIVING FRENCH AUTHORS. *(Continued from our laſt Number.)*

KIVALANT.

THE ſcale by which the talents of this French poet are meaſured, his little tranſlations, with which the *Nouvelliſte Literaire*, the *Journal des Muſes*, and other ſimilar channels of fame abound, have occaſioned his friends to adviſe him hereafter to fly with his own wings, to work upon ſomething of his own invention, and not any longer content himſelf with being a copyiſt of thoſe of others, not even of Horace's, which have been put into a French dreſs already ſo prettily by Darumiger, &c. Who is the Tyro from rhetoric and the college, who has not inconſiderately ſtriven to dig into this mine? Moſt men would rather chuſe to evince even a moderate creative genius, than be the creature of other's ideas, however exalted.

LABEAUME.

Talents and modeſty are an aſſemblage too rare not to deſerve praiſe when they meet in the ſame perſon. This union however is remarked in C. Labeaume, among whoſe pleaſing productions, with which he has enriched French literature, may be numbered his *La Meſſe de Gnide*, *Le Deluge*, *Léopoldine*, and his *Peregrinus Protée*, tranſlated from Wieland.

ANTIGNAC.

The love of pleaſure, the neceſſity of paying his ſcot in poetical coin at the brilliant literary entertainments which he is allowed to be partaker of, compelled him to become a votary to a daughter of Mnemoſyne. He has not wooed the Muſe in vain; ſhe has inſpired this young writer with the deſirable, but rare talent,

of

of making epigrams, and of giving to his verſes that *piquancy*, and that originality, which conſtitute the true French Vaudeville, to the compoſition of which his friends have recommended him to devote a portion of his time.

CHARLES DEGRAIN

Has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his *Heroïde* upon the captivity of LA FAYETTE, with hiſtorical notes till then unknown to the public, upon the illuſtrious priſoners of Olmütz in Moravia. This poem raiſes a favourable idea of the writer's heart, and evinces no ſmall degree of courage in taking up the intereſt of the American hero, when numbers among the French thought it moſt prudent to forbear mentioning his name.

FAUCHET,

The friend and companion of the ſtudies of Camille-Deſmoulins, and of ſeveral other perſonages famous in the revolution, in which he ſeemed as capable of figuring as any of them; but, happily for himſelf, was ſaved by a diſpoſition to indolence. No other reaſon can be aſſigned than this tardineſs, for his not having ſtumbled and fallen in traverſing that redoubtable period. His *Deſpotiſme de l'Aſſemblée Nationale devoilé*, his *Reponſe au Domine Salvum*, *&c. de Lepelletier*, and other pieces of this nature, publiſhed in the fervour of the revolution, are written with warmth and elegance, and announce the ſcholar capable of undertaking works of much higher importance. Fauchet was ſent ambaſſador to the United States of America; but at preſent lives retired, and reſigned to what he loves. He has *Otia noſtra* for his motto.

WILLEMAIN D'ABANCOURT.

Willemain is the author of *La Bergère des Pyrennées* (the Shepherdeſs of the Alps is not forgotten), *des Matinées de Paphos*, *d'une Journée d'Henri IV.* and of ſeveral anonymous works, but of which the author is not leſs known. If taſte, purity of ſtyle, and a profound knowledge of the human heart, were all the qualities looked for in a writer, Willemain has left nothing for his readers to complain of.

JOIGNY.

By turns, author, actor, manager, and controller of the theatre, Joigny proves himſelf a new *Proteus*, who can exhibit himſelf every day under a thouſand forms; and as the public has not, like himſelf, the gift of prophecy, no one can tell what is peculiar to him, or his qualifications. The critics obſerve, however, that if, as in the caſe of his archetype, he has been conſulted by Ariſtus, he has been more miſtaken than the Salamine hiſtorian, in his account of the modern Alexander's expedition.

ANDRIEUX.

A wit made the following epigram againſt Ducis, when he was admitted into the French academy:

Un fauteuil à Ducis?
——Eh oui; l'Academie
Veut donner ſon *gratis*
Comme la Comedie.

The modeſt emulator of Shakeſpeare certainly did not deſerve this ſarcaſm, which has by the Pariſian critics been applied anew with no leſs injuſtice to Andrieux upon his being received into the National Inſtitute. In times however of leſs dearth with regard to profound writers, it may be debated, whether a few ingenious romances, as many fugitive poeſies agreeably turned, with a pretty comedy or two, are not titles rather too ſlender for admiſſion into the National Inſtitute of France. But probably thoſe who have appreciated his merits have not only given him a *bonus* for what he has done, but a *letter of credit* for what he is going to do.

MAD. JOLLIVEAU.

Though few female authors can expect to arrive at the celebrity of a Dacier, the path to literary fame and immortality is equally open to the tender ſex. Mad. Jolliveau has not had the honour to defend Homer, nor has ſhe given the world a verſion of the Odyſſey, but ſhe has publiſhed ſome very pretty little poems. She has been adviſed not to make any more verſes upon *ſugar*; the phyſical and chemical parts of the poem already printed under that name, being deemed the reverſe of *ſweet*. The critic, who has analyſed her laſt production, warns her from chooſing abſtract ſubjects for the exerciſe of her pen, leſt ſhe incur the ridicule which gave riſe to the following lines:

Jadis une belle en phyſique
Ne connoiſſoit qu'un point unique,
Vrai jeu d'enfant;
Mais à préſent elle compoſe,
Et veut remonter à la cauſe
Du mouvement.

From the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

POLYGLOT LEXICON PROPOSED.

IN 1726, Solbrig recommended a polyglot lexicon, wherein the corresponding words of the different languages ſhould be numbered alike: theſe numbers, he obſerved, would then form a fit baſis for an univerſal character, or, as it is now called, a paſigraphy. No ſubſequent propoſal is ſo practicable and rational.

ORIENTAL CELEBRATION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

The Oriental Chriſtians, as Fra. Paolino has lately told us, celebrate the Lord's ſupper, as the Sandemanians do their love-feaſts, in a very convivial manner. About the year 510, a ſect of monks, called Naſiræans, aroſe at Perrha on the Euphrates, who made it a rule never to eat and drink, except when they took the ſacrament. (Aſſeman's Biblioth. Orient. I. 412). After a ſhort time, they eſteemed it a duty to receive it twice a day.

GAYETY IN RELIGION.

The ancients made religion a pleaſure: they roaſted a kid and emptied a pouch of wine in honor of their gods: they left it to their Stoic and Cynic philoſophers to preach ſelf-denial and mortification. Opinions are now reverſed: our prieſts recommend auſterity, and our philoſophers inculcate libertiniſm. Some attempts have however been made to render modern religion chearful and amuſing. An odd one is recorded in Latocnaye's Rambles. A ſect has been formed at Edinburgh, ſays he, ſince my former viſit to this place, which affects to oppoſe the gloom of Puritaniſm, and which maintains that God is beſt honoured by the gaiety and happineſs of his creatures. Its pſalms are ſet to opera tunes, the congregation join jollily in chorus, and at the end of the anthem very piouſly and ſeriouſly burſt into a peal of laughter.

LEIBNITZ'S OPINION OF LOCKE.

Leibnitz thought as lowly of Locke as Hume did. In his ſecond letter to M. de Montmort, he ſays: *M. Locke avoit de la ſubtilité et de l'adreſſe, et quelque eſpece de metaphyſique ſuperficielle qu'il ſavoit relever; mais il ignoroit la methode des mathematiciens.* Elſewhere Leibnitz claſſes Locke with Puffendorff.

EXTREMES PRODUCED BY RIDICULE.

Ridicule is an efficient but not a ſafe remedy for moral diſorders: it produces the oppoſite extreme. Cervantes (as Sir W. Temple remarks) cured the Spaniards, not only of chivalry, but of active courage. Voltaire cured the French, not only of Puritaniſm and janſeniſm, but of morality and piety.

HOUSEHOLD-SERVANTS.

The following curious paper contains regulations for the houſehold ſervants of an Engliſh Baronet, about the year 1566.

I. That no ſeruant bee abſent from praier, at morning or euening, without a lawfull excuſe, to be alledged within one day after, vpon paine to forfeit for euery time 2d.

II. That none ſwear anie othe vppon paine for euery one 1d.

III. That no man leaue any doore open that he findeth ſhut, without theare bee cauſe, vppon paine for euery tyme 1d.

IV. That none of the men be in bed, from Our Lady-day to Michaelmas, after 6 of the clock in the morning; nor out of his bed after 10 of the clock at night; nor from Michaelmas till Our Lady-day, in bed after 7 in the morning, nor out after 9 at night, without reaſonable cauſe, on paine of 2d.

V. That no man's bed be vnmade, nor fire or candle-box vncleane, after 8 of the clock in the morning on paine of 1d.

VI. That no man make water within either of the courts, vppon paine of euery tyme it ſhall be proued 1d.

VII. That no man teach any of the children any unhoneſt ſpeeche, or baudie word, or othe, on paine of 4d.

VIII. That no man waite at the table without a trencher in his hand, except it be vpon ſome good cauſe, on paine of 1d.

IX. That no man appointed to waite at my table be abſent that meale without reaſonable cauſe, on paine of 1d.

X. If anie man breake a glaſſe hee ſhall aunſwer the price thereof out of his wages; and if it bee not known who breake it, the butler ſhall pay for it, on paine of 12d.

XI. The table muſt be couered halfe an houer before 11 at dinner, and 6 at ſupper, or before, on paine of 2d.

XII. That meate be readie at 11 or before at dinner, and 6, or before, at ſupper, on paine of 6d.

XIII. That none be abſent, without leave or good cauſe, the whole day, or anie part of it, on paine of 4d.

XIV. That no man ſtrike his fellow, on

on paine of loſſe of ſeruice; nor reuile or threaten, or provoke one another to ſtrike, on paine of 12d.

XV. That no man come to the kitchen without reaſonable cauſe on paine of 1d. and the cook likewiſe to forfeit 1d.

XVI. That none toy with the maids, on paine of 4d.

XVII. That no man weare foule ſhirt on Sunday, nor broken hoſe, or ſhooes, or dublett without buttons, on paine of 1d.

XVIII. That when any ſtrainger goeth hence, the chamber be dreſt vp againe within 4 howers after, on paine of 1d.

XIX. That the hall bee made cleane euery day, by eight in the Winter and ſeauen in the Summer, on paine of him that ſhould doe it 1d.

XX. That the court-gate bee ſhut each meale, and not opened during dinner and ſupper, without juſt cauſe, on paine the porter to forfiet for every time, 1d.

XXI. That all ſtayrs in the houſe, and other rooms that need ſhall require, bee made cleane on Fryday after dinner on paine of forfeyture of euery one whom it ſhall belong vnto 3d.

All which ſommes ſhall be duly paide each quarter-day out of their wages, and beſtowed on the poore, or other godly uſe.

A LITERARY CUSTOM.

The Romans were accuſtomed (and a very uſeful cuſtom it would be for men of letters, if employed prudently and with moderation) to recite their works in the preſence of their friends, before they gave them to the public. In this they had two views; the firſt to receive the advice, and the corrections, which even the moſt ſkilful writer will need; and ſecondly, which is indeed but a conſequence of the firſt, to publiſh nothing which was not very perfect, or at leaſt not quite unworthy of attention.

Orations, or eloquent compoſitions, dialogues of various kinds, hiſtory and poems, were the pieces uſually recited in theſe aſſemblies. Some of the critics of thoſe days thought that neither hiſtories nor tragedies ſhould be recited, becauſe hiſtories are not written with an ambition of eloquence, but merely to give a teſtimony to truth: and that a tragedy requires a ſcene and actors to give its proper impreſſions to the auditors. And ſo far, as that hiſtory ought to be ſcrupulouſly examined, and that a play certainly has a very different effect on a ſtage than in reading their obſervation was juſt.

Tickets of invitation were ſent on theſe occaſions to perſons of taſte to invite them to theſe recitals. Emperors have dignified theſe aſſemblies with their preſence; and Auguſtus was a patient auditor of poems, hiſtories and dialogues. At length from the wiſe uſe of this cuſtom ſprang its abuſe; men of wealth, deſirous of obtaining a literary reputation, bribed the votes of their auditors, and packed a jury of criticiſm, a circumſtance very ſtrongly depicted in the Satires of Perſius and Juvenal.

MADAME DACIER.

This lady, in her celebrated literary controverſy reſpecting Homer, is ſaid to have received ſuch ſevere chagrin, that although ſhe exploded much of it in her writings, it abridged her days and ſoured her diſpoſition. She practiſed a moſt perſevering courſe of ſtudy, and did not ſtir from her houſe ſix times a year. After paſſing every morning in her ſtudy, ſhe deſcended in the evening to receive the viſits of her friends, and men of letters piqued themſelves in attending the levee of this literary queen.

The manner by which ſhe diſcovered her genius for the learned languages is remarkable. Her father educated his ſon, and his great wiſh was to ſee him excel in a critical knowledge of languages; but he grievouſly lamented his little application. Miſs Le Fevre, (afterwards Madame Dacier) then not more than ten years old, was a daily witneſs of the vexation of her erudite father, and the ſorrows of her brother, who never could bring himſelf to reliſhLatin, like his father. One day when her father had been in a violent paſſion with her brother, Miſs took him aſide, and made a fine harangue in favour of Latin ſtudies, and the duty he owed to papa. Old Le Fevre liſtened to the converſation, and calling his daughter aſide, aſked if ſhe felt a taſte for ſtudy. She replied, ſhe thought nothing was more admirable than a Latin grammar. The grey-headed pedant embraced her in rapture, put a grammar into her hands, and Miſs was a pedant in as ſhort a time as ever pedant yet took to become Greekiſed. The brother then caught fire at the illuſtrious example of his ſiſter; he applied himſelf vigorouſly to ſtudy; they emulated each other; commented on all authors with great learning and little taſte (the brother had really not a ſolitary atom); and at length found themſelves at the head of the European learned.

ORI-

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

Supposed to be Written near the Monument of the Rev. JOHN PARKHURST, *at Epsom, in Surrey.*

By Mrs. ROBINSON.

WHEN MEMORY, led by Resignation, strays
Through the dark mazes of life's thorny ways,
The weary wand'rer loves to linger here,
Embalming Virtue with a fainted tear.
For here, beyond the wild'ring toils of earth,
Repos'd in darkness, sleeps the son of worth;
While his pure spirit quits the life-worn sod,
To meet in endless light his *Friend and* GOD.

Yet, O! while MEMORY'S tear embalms the urn,
Reflection pauses—and will pause to mourn;
For, in the turmoil of disast'rous life,
Ambition's airy dream, and Folly's strife;
Where all the timid Virtues trembling hide
Beneath the giant-wing of tow'ring Pride;
Where bold Oppression lifts the pond'rous arm,
Whose withering poison blights Perfection's charm;
Where REASON trembles; and RELIGION'S tear
Marks the red annals of each fateful year;—
Reflection weeps, and in her downcast eye
The drop, soft-trembling, marks, *The good must* DIE!
While o'er the ashes of the sainted dead
Vice, still unvanquish'd, lifts its Gorgon head;
Lifts it triumphant o'er the sons of worth,
And, HYDRA-GIFTED, desolates the earth!

O! SHADE REVER'D! If ever thou hast rov'd,
The guardian of THY CHILD*, so long belov'd;
If still, in regions bleſt, thy soul can trace
The fond regrets that haunt this lonely space;
If, in the silent hour, when fancy gives
Thy form to HER, who still laments, and lives,—
Lives! but to prove, by VIRTUE'S proudest claim,
Thy sage instructions, and thy lasting fame!
If on this woe-fraught sphere thy spirit strays,
To steal the thorn from filial Virtue's ways;
Bid the frail sons of vanity and guile,
Thy journey trace,—and emulate the while;
Teach them the stings of Sorrow to defy;
Like THEE, live honour'd, and lamented die;
Labour, like THEE, in bland Religion's fields,
And find that harvest, Virtue only yields;
Then bid them hope, like thee, and patient wait
The closing scene of this world-sick'ning state;
Like thee, when *Death* their busy hour shall end,
Look, smiling, to their GOD, their JUDGE, their FRIEND.

* Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. Joseph Thomas, of Epsom, in Surrey.

THE PANSY.

WHEN the young Spring her feather'd train recalls,
And when the bee rebuilds his honied walls;
When gentle April sheds her genial show'rs,
And fanning zephyrs breathe on budding flow'rs;
Tufted in grassy rings where Fairies play,
Pansies unseen their rainbow robes display;
Like pigmy peacocks spread their purple plumes,
Shedding at once a season of perfumes.
A jetty star protects their ivory breast,
And velvet saffron forms their decent vest.
But when grey Autumn calls his brother winds,
Unturns the iron key their wrath confines,
Bids dark November's threat'ning tempests roar,
And warns the ant to hoard his winter store;
Void of all shape, all colour, all perfume,
Pale is the jetty star and purple plume;
Resigned, the florets feel the blast of death,
And ere they heave the last long parting breath,
They hide, instinctive, in funereal snows
The treasured capsules which their young inclose.
Round their cold tombs the infant seedlings lie,
To bud and blossom where their parents die.

C. SNEYD EDGEWORTH.

A FRAGMENT

Addressed to JAMES CURRIE, M.D. F.R.S. *of Liverpool, on his Edition of the Works of* ROBERT BURNS, *about to make its appearance, for the Benefit of the Widow and Orphan Family of that immortal Bard.*

SEE Plenty exults in her green waving blade,
As the light breeze sweeps gently along,
And Labour reclines in the soft leafy shade
Where the red-breast awakes his sweet song;

How beauteous the landſcape, when Summer is dreſt
With a ceſtus of roſes ſo gay;
But ah! when ſhall Scotia with pleaſure be bleſt,
Since her Burns ſleeps ſo cold in the clay!

Expands not thy breaſt when the ſounds of delight
Are heard at the ſtill hour of eve;
When the villagers ſport by the moon's ſilver light,
The day's waſting cares to relieve?
His too was the rapture ſuch ſcenes could impart,
As the ruſtic maids chanted his lay,
For benevolence ſtrung the fine cords of his heart—
But that heart now lies cold in the clay!

From his country's blue hills, while the ſun's golden beam
Gives life to all nature around,
Or thro' her lone glen winds the ſerpentine ſtream,
Shall the voice of the poet reſound;
When Love with light heart ſteals unſeen to the bower,
His ſtrains ſhall freſh tranſport convey;
For his ſpirit ſhall reign in that dear bliſsful hour,
Tho' his body lies cold in the clay!

Fancy wove the rich web of his viſions divine
With the rays of the ſoft bluſhing morn;
His path Nature ſtrew'd with her wild flow'rs ſo fine—
And the dew, trembling, hung on the thorn;
The painted trout leap'd from the ſmooth-gliding Ayr,
The lambkins danc'd ſporting away,
While his lyre breath'd the notes that his ſoul could enſnare—
But now he lies cold in the clay!

And ſtill o'er the mountain, and thro' the deep vale,
As he ſung of his Scotia ſo dear,
Want hung by his footſteps, to tell her ſad tale,
For his Jane and his offspring were near:
Ye fathers who feel, and ye ſons who can love,
Your regard to his orphans diſplay;
And with CURRIE's warm heart your kind ſympathy prove,
Since the MINSTREL ſleeps cold in the clay!

Liverpool, May 16, 1800.

ON THE DEATH OF AN ONLY CHILD.

A FAIRER flow'r ne'er deck'd th' enamell'd field,
A lovelier child was never ſeen on earth;
The brighteſt ruby to her lips might yield,
The poliſh'd diamond to her eyes of mirth.

The mother's jewel, and the father's care,
The lovely favourite of every friend,
In her fond mother's boſom plants deſpair:
And can her father's miſery ever end?

How chang'd, alas! that eye where pleaſure ſhone
Is clos'd in cruel death's eternal night;
Thoſe lips no more their wonted beauty own;
Thoſe once red cheeks, as Parian marble white.

With thy ſweet ſmile our hearts no more are bleſt,
But many a tear ſhall fall, and heart ſhall mourn;
Thy ſoul has fled to everlaſting reſt,
But left thy parents wretched and forlorn.

ERRATUM in the Poetry of laſt Number, p. 465, line 9. for *ſpilſh*, read *ſpilth*; the word is from Timon of Athens—"the drunken *ſpilth* of wine."

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

AGRICULTURE.

A Treatiſe on the Culture of Wheat, by William Dalrymple, eſq. 2s. Becket.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, containing an Account of the Navigation of the Ancients, from the Sea of Suez to the Coaſt of Zanguebar; with Diſſertations, by William Vincent, D.D. With Charts, and a Portrait of Vaſco de Gama, 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

DRAMA.

ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΑ ΨΕΥΔΟΜΑΝΤΙΣ, (Caſſandra), by (Fra. Gli Arcadi) Auriſco Gereſteo, 12mo. 5s. boards. Hurſt.

The Step-mother, a Tragedy, by the Earl of Carliſle, 2s. Evans.

Maximian, a Tragedy, by Lady Burrell, taken from Corneille. Leigh and Sotheby.

EDUCATION.

The Elements of a Polite Education, carefully ſelected from Lord Cheſterfield's Letters to

to his Son, by *George Gregory*, D. D. Author of Eſſays Hiſtorical and Moral, of the Economy of Nature, &c. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound. Phillips.

Plutarch's Lives, abridged, and adapted to the Uſe of Engliſh Schools, by *William Mavor*, L.L.D. Author of the Britiſh Nepos, &c. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound. Phillips.

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MATHEMATICS.

CIT. BRISSON preſented a new edition, with conſiderable additions, of his "Dictionnaire de Phyſique," before the other proceedings were entered upon.

Several aſtronomers of the Inſtitute had previouſly communicated, during the former trimeſtres, their obſervations upon the paſſage of Mercury over the ſun, the 18th Floreal (9th May) year 7. C. Delambre now read a long memoir upon the ſame phenomenon. He gave an account of the precautions he took to prepare himſelf for what he was going to do, and of the obſervations he made. He ſubmitted thoſe obſervations to calculation, compared them with other facts in Germany, Hungary, and France. He then deduced the corrections neceſſary to apply to the tables of Mercury, in order that the reſults which they gave might coincide with thoſe of the obſervation. The precautions he took, and which he developed in the general preparatory calculations, form a new and complete theory of theſe kind of phenomena, eſtabliſhing a method equally applicable to the paſſage of Mercury and of Venus; and for calculating the movement of Mercury in particular, they lay down formulas by which the errors of the tables may be found out before obſervation.

The obſervations which C. Delambre compared with his own, and which he diſcuſſed, were made at Berlin, at Vienna, and in ſeveral other cities of Germany; at Buda, at Mirepoix, and at Paris; theſe laſt were made by his countryman Meſſier. According to the time that Mercury took up in entering and quitting the ſun's diſk, it appears that the diameter of this planet was well known; but there are trifling corrections to be made in the other reſults afforded by the tables, in order that they may agree with the obſervations.—C. Lalande has written a memoir upon the ſame phenomenon, in which he compares the laſt paſſage of Mercury to that of 1786. By a method peculiar to himſelf, he calculates the longitude of the planet, and of that of its aphelion, paying due regard to the agitations or aberrations cauſed by the attractions of Venus and the Earth, and even to the errors of the ſun's tables, which he determined by obſervations. He found that the longitude calculated by the tables differed only 13" from the obſerved longitude.

C. Rochon, who has been long employed in the compoſition of lenticular glaſſes, propoſed in a memoir the conſtruction of a new compound burning glaſs, which he calls *loupé à échelons*, whoſe diameter of all the zones is not to exceed two *metres* (6 feet, 1 inch and a fraction). The effect produced by a lens of this dimenſion, he affirms, will be quintuple that of any of thoſe already in uſe, which nevertheleſs have arrived to ſo great a degree of power as to volatiliſe gold and decompoſe diamond, and thereby to determine the nature of the conſtituent principles of that precious ſtone.

C. Laplace read a memoir upon the movements of the orbits of the ſatellites of Saturn and Uranus. His obſervations ſhewed that the ring of Saturn and his ſix firſt ſatellites moved nearly on the ſame plane; but that the ſeventh departed from that order; that its nodes have a retrograde movement upon the plane of the orbit of Saturn, on account of the nodes of the rings. C. Laplace is deſirous of knowing what the theory of univerſal gravity will afford with regard to this. He has already proved in the 5th book of "Mecanique céleſte, that the rings are kept in the plane of the equator of Saturn, by the attraction of this planet; the ſame cauſe keeps the orbits of the ſix firſt ſatellites in the ſame plane; but the attraction of the ſun upon the ſeventh, which is much more diſtant from Saturn than the other, produces effects comparable to thoſe of Saturn, the rings and the ſix interior ſatellites united: and thereby deſtroys the equilibrium neceſſary for maintaining the orbit in the plane of the equator of Saturn. By a curious analyſis he proves that the inclination of the orbit of the ſeventh ſatellite upon the equator of Saturn depends upon the flattening of this planet, the aſſemblages of rings, and of the interior

rior ſatellites. He diſcovers, that if the bulk of the ſeventh exceeded $\frac{1}{200}$ of that of Saturn, its action would ſenſibly diſtance the orbit of the ſixth from the plane of the rings. This effect does not take place; C. Laplace therefore concludes that the bulk of the laſt ſatellite is below that fraction. The ſame analyſis, applied to the ſatellites of Uranus, ſhews that the action of this new planet is ſufficient to keep its firſt five ſatellites in the plane of its equator: it is probable, adds he, that this attraction is ſufficient to retain the ſixth, but if the bulk of the fifth ſurpaſſed the 20,000th part of that of the planet, then its action united to that of Uranus would be ſufficient to retain the orbit of the ſixth in the plane of the other orbits; which is conformable to the obſervations of Herſchell.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, *read by C. Cuvier.*

For a long time Volcanos have occaſioned a great deal of trouble to natural philoſophers by the difficulty of explaining their phenomena, and eſpecially of diſcovering the ſources of that immenſe quantity of matter of every kind which they vomit forth in their eruptions. C. Patrin has thrown upon this ſubject ſuch light as could only have been ſtruck out by a bold imagination; in doing which, he has had recourſe to all the aid that modern chemiſtry has afforded him. He ſuppoſes that the water of the ſea is perpetually drawn between the beds of ſhiſtus, which commonly form the baſis of the volcanos; that the marine ſalt is there diſcompoſed; that its acid ſurcharges itſelf with oxygene in paſſing over the oxyds of iron and manganeſe; that it decompoſes the ſulphurs of iron, and even the water by means of carbon: that the various products of theſe decompoſitions combining under other forms, yield the pertroleum or hydrogene gas, which takes fire and produces the moſt brilliant part of the volcanic phenomena; whilſt electricity, joining itſelf to theſe already numerous elements, forms there ſulphur and phoſphorus. He makes the latter of theſe ſubſtances perform a very important part; for he ſuppoſes the oxygene is fixed under an earthy appearance by it, and conſequently through it are the volcanos enabled to furniſh that enormous quantity of lavas with which they inundate the ſurrounding country without exhauſting the baſis that ſupports them. Laſtly, the iron is carried along in the lavas by a *metalliferous* fluid, to which C. Patrin attributes the property of retaining metals in a ſtate of vapour, depoſiting them in certain circumſtances, as in ſome meaſure the acid fluoric gas retains within itſelf the ſiliceous earth.

C. Patrin has collected from travellers and the writings of natural philoſophers who have ſpoken of volcanos, all the facts which have appeared to ſupport ſome part of his ſyſtem. If this ſyſtem be not that of nature, it is thought to be, at leaſt, that which approaches the neareſt to it.

Another queſtion not leſs intereſting by its connection with the general one concerning the point of paſſage of brute ſubſtances into the ſtate of organized ones, was treated of by C. Ramond.

We ſometimes find the ſnows which cover the higher hills tinged with a lively red; the matter that colours them burns with an odour reſembling that which ſeveral vegetables yield. Sauſſure, who often collected it on the Alps, has from the above property, and from the ſeaſon when he took it up, viz. ſummer, as alſo from the place where numerous vegetables were in flower, been led to conſider it as the farina from the ſtamina of ſome plant.

C. Ramond, who has alſo found it on the Pyrennées, having remarked that it was heavier than water; was led to ſuſpect that it had a mineral origin, and he found in fact that it came from the decompoſition of certain micas; this decompoſition implies all the conditions obſerved by Sauſſure, for C. Ramond found thoſe conditions were as neceſſary to the Pyrennées as to the Alps. But how can a mineral ſubſtance thus take the character of an organic one? Does not this obſervation, ſays C. Ramond, open a vaſt field to the conſideration of the means which nature employs for imprinting an organic form upon the molecules of inert matter, and for indemnifying or remunerating the races of the living, for the tribute which diſſolution pays to the dead.

The production of native metals in the interior of mines is alſo one of the objects which have drawn the attention of naturaliſts, and which have given birth to a multitude of ſyſtems. C. Gillet-Laumont exhibited by an experiment the manner by which that operation may be effected.

He ſhewed that by touching or rubbing with zinc or iron the muriate of ſilver, i. e. the combination of the oxyde of ſilver with the acid of marine ſalt, that that precious metal immediately regains its purity and brightneſs by abandoning its acid to the metal touching it. Therefore the circumſtances neceſſary for this reduction, which ingenuity

ingenuity explains elſewhere, may occur every inſtant in the interior of mines.

We too often accuſe the ancients of miſtakes becauſe we do not underſtand them: Ariſtotle has ſpoken of the Aſpalax as a blind animal; the Latins and the moderns having tranſlated Aſpalax by Mole, they thought they had a right to deny the aſſertion of Ariſtotle, and in fact the mole is not blind, no more is the Aſpalax. C. Olivier has brought from the Levant an animal truly blind, the ſkin of which is even unpierced at the uſual place of eyes: it lives under ground like a mole, and in ſhort has every one of the characters Ariſtotle attributed to his Aſpalax: this is the animal which the Zoologiſts know under the name of Muſtyphlus and of Zemmi.

C. Olivier has alſo thrown much light upon another claſs of little animals known by the ancients as *rats with two feet*, and by modern writers under the name of Jerboas. The ſingular conformation of their legs has been long known, of which the hinder are five or ſix times longer than thoſe before; but a juſt idea has not been entertained of the manner they walk. C. Olivier has ſhewn that they go forward only by leaps, but that they now and then come down on all fours: he alſo explained the organization of their genital parts, which are armed with ſharp points, and which muſt neceſſarily make the approaches of the ſexes more painful than thoſe of the cat.

(The other Claſſes in a future Number.)

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WE mentioned in our laſt number, that Dr. Garnett brought with him from Glaſgow a conſiderable collection of philoſophical apparatus; but as it was defective in ſeveral reſpects, it was determined that the deficiency ſhould be ſupplied by inſtruments of the beſt kind, and of large dimenſions: in ſhort, it was the wiſh of the managers, and all the members, that the inſtitution ſhould poſſeſs as complete and valuable an apparatus as poſſible. To carry the views of the managers into effect, there remained no obſtacle but to procure workmen who would engage to make the different inſtruments by the time they might be wanted; but, though Dr. Garnett was indefatigable in his applications to them, ſtill he met with great difficulties and frequent diſappointments. The apparatus is, however, now very reputable; and will henceforth, without difficulty, gradually receive thoſe improvements and additions which are requiſite to render it very complete.

The lectures of the Inſtitution, during the preſent ſeſſion, were divided into three courſes. I. The ſcientific, or full courſe of phyſics. II. The experimental, or popular courſe. III. The chemical courſe.

One lecture of the ſcientific courſe was given every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at eight o'clock in the evening. In this courſe the principles of natural philoſophy were firſt demonſtrated geometrically, and afterwards illuſtrated by experiments, and then the application of each part to the arts and manufactures pointed out, and in many inſtances illuſtrated by working models of machinery. In this part, however, the lectures were not as perfect as could have been wiſhed, for want of the requiſite models, which could not be procured from the workmen. The properties of matter were firſt explained, after which came the laws of motion, and principles of mechanics. The important ſubject of heat next occupied a conſiderable number of lectures, and was treated in an able manner by the profeſſor; particularly Dr. Black's theory of latent heat, and its application to the explanation of the changes of form which bodies undergo, as well as ſeveral chemical phenomena, and the common purpoſes of life. The ſubject of heat was concluded by an account of Count Rumford's intereſting diſcoveries with reſpect to the conducting powers of different bodies with reſpect to heat.

The cauſe of fluidity being explained, the principles of hydroſtatics and hydraulics were next conſidered; in which part the action of different kinds of pumps, fire-engines, ſteam-engines, &c. were illuſtrated by models or drawings of the different machinery. This ſubject was concluded with an account of the origin of ſprings, lakes, and rivers.

The mechanical properties of air were next examined, which conſtitute the branch commonly called pneumatics; with acouſtics, or the theory of ſound. Count Rumford's improvements with reſpect to the economy of fuel, and the prevention of chimnies from ſmoking, were then particularly explained, and illuſtrated by models of his roaſters, &c.

The intereſting ſubject of optics was next conſidered, the geometrical principles of the ſcience were demonſtrated at conſi-

derable

derable length, after which the ſtructure of the eye and phenomena of viſion were explained, with a particular account of optical inſtruments. At the concluſion of the courſe, ſome curious experiments on galvaniſm, which had been lately made by Profeſſor Volta, were repeated.

The popular courſe has occupied an hour every Tueſday, beginning at two o'clock. Here all mathematical and abſtract reaſoning were avoided, the illuſtrations being chiefly experimental. The ſubjects comprehended in this courſe were the properties of matter, aſtronomy, electricity, magnetiſm, optics, and the philoſophy of botany.

The chemical courſe was delivered every Thurſday and Saturday, at two o'clock. In this courſe the principles of chemiſtry were explained, and illuſtrated by experiments, and the application of this ſcience to the different arts and manufactures, to the analyſis of mineral waters, agriculture, dying, bleaching, and calico-printing, was particularly pointed out.

As Dr. Garnett wiſhed, in ſome meaſure to condenſe his lectures this ſeſſion, that he might finiſh them before many of his auditors left town; they were brought to a concluſion on the 10th of June. It is intended, however, to begin them next ſeſſion about the firſt of January, and continue them till about the middle of June. The lectures were attended by many ladies of the firſt diſtinction, ſeveral of whom were conſtant viſitors, and they ſeem already to have given a conſiderable taſte for theſe ſubjects, which cannot fail to be attended with the beſt effects to ſociety.

Among other committees, a ſcientific committee has been formed, conſiſting of the following reſpectable names, Henry Cavendiſh, eſq. the Rev. Dr. Maſkelyne, Sir Charles Blagden, Major Rennel, Joſeph Planta, eſq. Dr. Gray, Charles Hachett, eſq. and Profeſſors Vince and Fariſh, of the Univerſity of Cambridge. This committee has been requeſted to ſuperintend the new philoſophical experiments which may be made at the houſe of the Inſtitution.

As the proceedings of the Inſtitution will be, in a great meaſure, ſuſpended during the ſummer receſs; we, of courſe, ſhall ſuſpend our report of its proceedings till they recommence.

BRITISH MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS ſociety has juſt circulated the following notice of its proceedings:

"It is now ſome months ſince public notice was given of the inſtitution of the Britiſh Mineralogical Society; one of the principal objects of which is, the gratuitous analyſis of ſuch of our native minerals as may be ſent to the ſociety by mine-owners, or other perſons who are intereſted in the inquiry. The Society's firſt meetings were neceſſarily much occupied in eſtabliſhing arrangements for the moſt effectual attainment of its own deſigns and thoſe of its correſpondents. Both theſe objects have, we truſt, been ſatisfactorily provided for; and the number of ſpecimens ſent to the ſociety for analyſis, evince at the ſame time the utility of the ſcheme and the public confidence.

"The Society conſiſts of a competent number of members, in the habitual practice of chemical operations, each of whom undertakes an analyſis in rotation, aſſiſted, in caſes of peculiar intricacy, by a ſelect committee, the reſult of which, after general approbation, is tranſmitted by the ſecretary to the perſon who ſent the ſpecimen. Since, however, ſeveral of our correſpondents, from inadvertence, have not complied with the conditions mentioned in the circular letter of the Society, we here repeat them, with the addition of ſome others, and beg to have it underſtood, that no analyſis will be undertaken where theſe are not complied with:

"1. The whole of each ſpecimen muſt be at leaſt four pounds weight, and in as few pieces as poſſible. The perſon who ſends the ſpecimens, if more than one, ſhould break a ſmall piece from each, taking care to reſerve and mark them with the ſame numbers as thoſe that he ſends to the Society; becauſe, in the analyſis returned to him, the different ſpecimens will be diſtinguiſhed by their numbers: the the ſafeſt way of marking each will be to write the number on a ſlip of paper, and fix it on the ſpecimen with gum-water. Every piece muſt be wrapped in paper, and packed in a box with ſaw-duſt, addreſſed (carriage paid) to Mr. W. H. Pepys, Poultry, London.

"2. A paper muſt accompany the ſpecimens, ſtating their provincial names: the name of the pariſh and county where they are found; the depth of the mine or quarry where they are procured; the general extent and bearing of the vein or ſtratum towards the points of the compaſs; and the method of procuring them, whether by blaſting or by the pick-axe, &c.

"3. The Society alſo requeſts, that the metallic ores which may be ſent them for analyſis may be accompanied with ſpeci-

mens of the gangue or matrix in which they are found, and of the ſuperincumbent ſtrata, with their reſpective depths and provincial appellations, according to the following form.*

"Specimen No. 1, called by the miners [*ſteel-grained potter's lead ore*] found at [ ] mine, in the pariſh of [ ] county of [ ]; [40] fathoms below the ſurface, in a [*regular vein from 2 to 24 inches acroſs*] lying [*N. W. and S. E.*] riſing to the [*N. W.*], procured by [*blaſting*]. The ore found mixed with [*black-jack* ſpecimen *No.* 2, *and ſpar No.* 3,] in a [*ſlate-rock*]. Depth of ſtrata cut through in ſinking the mine, [*ſoil* 1 *foot*; *gravel* 5 *feet*, *No.* 4; *rock* 30 *fathoms*, *Nos.* 5 *and* 6; *ſhale* 2 *fathoms*, *No.* 7; *ſlate-rock* 7 *fathoms*, *No.* 8.]

"The members of the Britiſh Mineralogical Society have in view, beſides the above, another object of perhaps ſtill greater general importance. In common with all other inquirers into this moſt intereſting department of natural hiſtory, they have regretted the formidable obſtacles to collecting accurate information in the mining diſtricts, originating from the vague and peculiar terms in uſe among the miners, and from the different ideas annexed to the ſame terms in different parts of the country. They feel the impoſſibility of introducing a ſcientific nomenclature into the mines and collieries, and in conſequence have arranged correſpondences in various parts for the purpoſe of collecting materials towards a general explanatory dictionary of all the mining terms made uſe of in the Britiſh iſlands. The ſucceſs of this plan, it is obvious, depends eſſentially on the public concurrence; its advantage cannot be called in queſtion, and therefore the Society requeſts with confidence the aſſiſtance of thoſe gentlemen who, from their local ſituation, or other circumſtances, are able to further its execution, and are willing that the whole ſcience of mineralogy ſhould be cleared from that confuſion and myſtery in which it has been enveloped. Beſides liſts and explanations of technical terms, the Society wiſhes to be furniſhed with ſpecimens of ſuch minerals as have received any names in the mines and collieries: without the poſſeſſion of ſpecimens it will be impoſſible to identify the ſubſtances ſo as to aſſign them their proper ſcientific appellations; and theſe being depoſited in the cabinet of the Society, will form a conſtant record and authority, to which the moſt liberal acceſs will at all times be allowed.

"The conſciouſneſs of contributing in their ſphere to the public good, and to the improvement of a favourite branch of natural ſcience, is the ſole remuneration which the members of the Society look forward to; and they will eſteem the time and expence employed in the analyſis of minerals amply repaid, if thoſe whom they have thus ſerved will exert their perſonal activity and influence among their workmen, in furthering the execution of the above deſign, by the communication of illuſtrative ſpecimens and explanatory liſts of technical terms.

"It is the intention of the Society to aſſociate as correſponding members a ſelect number of ſuch perſons, competently ſkilled in mineralogy, as may be zealous to aſſiſt its views; and the proprietors of mines, who have it much in their power to furniſh ſuch facts and ſpecimens as are of principal importance to the Society, ſhall be conſidered as eligible to the claſs of correſponding members; all of whom, though they are to be ſubject to no pecuniary contribution, ſhall be allowed free acceſs to the meetings and to the cabinet."

* The blanks, and parts printed in *Italics*, to be occupied by their proper deſcription.

ACADEMY AT ERFURT.

AT a meeting of the Academy of uſeful Sciences, at Erfurt, on the 2d of Sept. 1799, Baron *von Dalberg*, coadjutor of the Elector of Menz, read an eſſay "on Steatite, and its uſefulneſs to the lapidary:" and communicated an account of his experiments with the ſteatite of Bareuth (*talcum ſteatites*). This ſtone is very ſoft, and may eaſily be cut or turned; and if afterwards expoſed to a ſtrong heat in cloſe veſſels, becomes ſo hard, that it reſiſts the file. In this manner cameos, gems, and other engraved ſtones, and ſmall works of art, equal in ſolidity to thoſe of the ancients, may be executed at a trifling expence. He had likewiſe made a ſeries of experiments to find out the method of communicating *durable* colours to the ſteatite, by which means the moſt beautiful of the precious ſtones are ſo exactly imitated as to deceive the niceſt judge. In ſeveral pieces, among the great number of coloured ſpecimens (ſuch as heads, ſeals, &c.) preſented to the academy; they particularly admired the high degree of poliſture of which this burnt ſteatite is capable, ſo that in this reſpect it ſurpaſſes even the agate. M. von D. proſecutes theſe experiments, which are of ſo great importance to

to the arts.—Profeſſor *J. Barth Trommſdorf* had undertaken a chemical analyſe of the ſteatite, from which it appeared, that ſiliceous and talcous earth are the principal component parts of this foſſil. He found, indeed, likewiſe a ſmall quantity of argillaceous earth, which, however, Klaproth did not diſcover in his analyſis of it; and Mr. T. himſelf ſuſpects that it is merely accidental.

At the ſame meeting of the Erfurt Academy, "An eſſay on the effects of various kinds of air on the germination of vegetables," tranſmitted by Prince *Dimitri von Gallitzin*, was read. He had ſown garden-creſſes in *thirteen* different kinds of air, and kept them in an equal degree of temperature. The following are ſome of the reſults: 1. In dephlogiſtic air (*oxygène*), and in air ſpoiled by reſpiration or combuſtion, the germination proceeded equally well as in atmoſpheric air. 2. In inflammable air (*hydrogène*), and in fixed air (*acide carbonique*), which was extracted from various bodies and by ſundry proceſſes, no germination took place. The creſs-ſeeds ſwelled, indeed, a little, but during eight days no germ was developed; although in the atmoſpheric, dephlogiſtic, and by reſpiration ſpoiled air, they had in the ſame ſpace of time produced four leaflets. Into the glaſſes containing the fixed and the inflammable air he now admitted atmoſpheric air, and in forty-eight hours the ſeeds protruded two leaflets. From this we may draw the concluſion, that fixed and inflammable air, indeed, hinder the developement of the germ, but do not deſtroy it. 3. Nitrous air deſtroyed the ſeed, rendering it black, and incapable of afterwards germinating in atmoſpheric air. This effect, he thinks, is produced by the concentrated nitrous acid contained in the nitrous air.—Another obſervation was communicated by the Prince von G. He was trying, with the deceaſed *Camper*, to diſcover the means of preventing potatoes from ſhooting, ſo that they might be uſed for food throughout the year. With this view, ſixty potatoes were put into a glaſs bell with fixed air, and the opening cloſed with mercury. The potatoes did not ſhoot; but in ſix months time became rotten, emitted a brown liquor, like pus, and ſtunk intolerably.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THO. FODEN *for a* CRYSTALLINE SIZE.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. THOMAS FODEN, of Coventry, for an invention of a cryſtalline ſize or mixture for the purpoſe of ſizing and dreſſing cotton, worſted, and linen yarn.

The preparation of this ſize conſiſts in taking a quantity of calcined gypſum (what is more commonly known by the name Plaſter of Paris), reducing it to a very fine powder, and then mixing it with alum, ſugar, and the farina or ſtarch of potatoes, or any other vegetable farina. This powder, when mixed well with cold water, forms a ſoft paſte, to which the inventor adds boiling water, ſtirring the mixture thoroughly till it is ſufficiently gelatinous; he then, by the addition of the vegetable or mineral alkali, treacle, or glue, tempers it to a proper conſiſtence.

Obſervations. This ſingular mixture has lately engaged conſiderable attention, and has been conſidered of ſufficient importance to claim the further encouragement of the legiſlature. The immediate object of this invention is to ſave to the public a large quantity of wheaten flour, which is now conſumed in the very extenſive buſineſs of calico-printing in all its branches, and in a number of other manufactures that require the uſe of a tenacious paſte: and we may add, that the trials that have been already made of this ſubſtitute at Mancheſter, and in other places, appear to be highly creditable to its reputation. The idea of uniting the vegetable and mineral cements is ingenious: although the uſe of each ſeparately has long been known, the patentee appears to be original in his application of them when mixed. We may, however, obſerve, on the compoſition of the paſte, as given in the ſpecification, that it appears rather complex, and includes ſome articles which (if employed) would ſeem to be very heterogeneous if not inconvenient. The uſe of alum, for inſtance, in the ſize that is employed for fixing every kind of colours upon cloth, muſt prove often to be improper, ſince this ſubſtance is itſelf a powerful mordant, and has its peculiar operation upon colouring matter. If an alkali is afterwards added, the alum will certainly be decompoſed; but it would appear by the ſpecification, that treacle or glue may be ſubſtituted for the alkali indiſcriminately. We cannot but think,

therefore, that a ſimplification of the proceſs will increaſe the value of this invention, which is certainly one that promiſes to be of conſiderable advantage to the public.

MR. RANDOM BESENGER *for* TRANSPARENT PAINTING *on* SILK.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. RANDOM BESENGER (now RANDOM and STAINBANK, of Old Bond Street, London) for an improvement in the method of tranſparent painting upon ſilk, linen, or cotton.

The method of making theſe tranſparencies is the following. The dark parts of the picture are engraved on a copper-plate, which is then warmed over a charcoal fire, laid over with Frankfort black, the ſurface cleared, and upon the plate is placed the ſilk or linen to be painted. A ſheet of paper is laid over the back of the ſilk, as the colour penetrates through, and the whole is printed in the uſual manner in the copper-plate preſs. The light parts of the picture are then well waſhed on each ſide with a ſtrong ſolution of iſinglaſs, in water, and when thoroughly dry, the colours are laid on with the bruſh. Theſe ſhould be the cleareſt and brighteſt oil-colours. To compleat the whole, the bright parts may be covered with a clear oil varniſh, and the picture is finiſhed, and is either put in a frame or mounted on ſpring rollers.

MR. WM. POCOCK *for a* MACHINE *for* MOVING HEAVY BODIES.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. WILLIAM POCOCK, of Leyton, in Eſſex, carpenter, for a machine for raiſing, lowering and moving heavy bodies.

This machine conſiſts of a long iron ſpindle revolving on its axis, and turned by a winch at each extremity. The ſpindle is caſed with a ſtrong male ſcrew or worm, the upper part of which is a right-hand ſcrew, and the lower a left-hand, or *vice verſa*, which meet in the centre. The ſpindle with its ſcrew which form one long cylindrical piece is firmly fixed in an oblong immoveable frame, which incloſes it on each ſide, and on the frame are placed two moveable blocks, which ſlide up and down the frame, and alſo are cut in with a female ſcrew, the one right-handed, the other left-handed, which fit the two male ſcrews of the ſpindle. A chain or rope is fixed to the moveable blocks, and by turning the winch of the ſpindle, the motion is produced, which may be directed by pullies as uſual.

MR. CHARLES TENNANT *for* PREPARING *the* OXYGENATED MURIATES *of* LIME, &c.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. CHARLES TENNANT, of Darnley, near Glaſgow, bleacher, for preparing the oxygenated muriates of lime, barytes, ſtrontites, or magneſia, in a dry and powdery form, or in the ſtate of paſte; to be applied to the purpoſes of bleaching.

In a former number we gave an account of the patent which the ſame inventor obtained for preparing theſe oxygenated muriatic ſalts in a liquid form, the preſent is an alteration in the proceſs, and in ſome degree an improvement. It is effected merely by expoſing lumps or pieces of any ſize of theſe earths, in cloſe veſſels, to the oxygenated marine acid in vapour; and by the mere contact of theſe ſubſtances they will unite, and great part of the earth will thus be rendered ſoluble in water, and may be applied to the purpoſes of bleaching. The improvement gained by the former invention, of ſubſtituting a cheap earth inſtead of an alkali, as a baſis for detaining this volatile acid, was very conſiderable; and the eaſe with which this ſalt may now be prepared in the dry way, and its convenience for carriage, will probably be found a great ſaving both to the preparer of this article, and the manufacturer.

MESSRS. DARBY *and* NICHOLS *for a* PORTABLE OVEN.

A PATENT has been granted to Meſſrs. ROBERT DARBY and MORGAN NICHOLS, of the city of Bath, for a portable oven.

This invention, which is very ſimple, is intended to be applied to any circular upright flue, through which heated air will paſs, and may, therefore, occaſionally prove a ſaving of fuel. It conſiſts of a tinned iron circular box, compoſed of an upper piece that lets down upon a flat bottom plate, which forms the oven, and is furniſhed with a moveable ſtand for ſmall articles of paſtry. The box is looſely encloſed in an outer caſe of the ſame materials, and between the two there is a ſpace ſufficient for the paſſage of the heated air which paſſes in at a circular opening at the bottom of the outer caſes, and after being diffuſed on every ſide around the oven, is again collected in a ſmall flue at the top of the caſe and carried off. To prevent the unequal action of the heated air, there is a falſe bottom between the oven and the outer caſe, which in ſome degree checks the violence of the heat as it enters the oven.

THEATRICAL

THEATRICAL RETROSPECT FOR JUNE, 1800.

ON Monday the 16th of June, a new grand commemorative oratorio, entitled *Britannia*, as originally compoſed by Mr. Buſby in aid of the fund for the Naval Pillar, was performed at Covent Garden Theatre for the benefit of the Royal Humane Society. To the lovers of oratorial compoſition, ſuch muſic as that of *Britannia* muſt ever afford the higheſt gratification. The choruſſes aſſume all the ſublimity of Handel's greateſt productions, and the airs poſſeſs a ſweetneſs as captivating as they are original. It appears to be the effort of this great modern compoſer to revive among us a taſte for the excellencies of the fine old ſchool. He has evidently formed his ſtyle from the nobleſt ſpecimens in the art, and moſt profitably contemplated the beauties of Purcel, Arne, and the great German maſter. Madame Mara, Maſter Elliot, Miſs Holland, Miſs Jackſon, and the other principal performers, ſung moſt charmingly the ſeveral airs allotted to them, and Mr. Cramer led the band with his uſual point and ſpirit. A ſong, a duet, and a chorus, were univerſally encored, and the whole performance was received with the moſt rapturous applauſe.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.)

Four Prints repreſenting Engliſh, Scotch, Iriſh, and Welſh Peaſants. Engraved by Anthony Cardon, from Drawings by R. Weſtall, R.A. publiſhed by R. Smith, King-ſtreet, Covent-Garden.

GOLDSMITH and ſome other writers, have expreſſed an apprehenſion, that from the increaſed and increaſing luxury of the times, that hardy and uſeful race, our *Britiſh peaſantry*, were likely to become extinct. We hope, devoutly hope, their fears will never be realized; but if they ſhould, theſe prints will preſerve the forms of a claſs, that were "*At once their country's bulwark and its pride.*"

The deſigns reminded us of ſome ſtanzas that were written, but, we believe, not publiſhed, to the memory of the late Mr. Gainſborough, where, after deſcribing many other ſcenes that he delighted to contemplate, it concludes with the following lines:

"While far beneath luxuriant paſtures lie,
And the clear lake reflects the azure ſky;
The ſky's ſoft tinge, the light, the deepening ſhade,
The cottage, hedge-row elm, and peaceful glade;
The hoary ruſtic on his ſtaff reclin'd,
The weeping-willow waving with the wind;
The pannier'd aſs that bears on either ſide
The auburn offſpring of the rural bride;
The blighted trunk, low bending to the ground,
The creeping ivy fondly clinging round;
The bloſſom'd cheſnut with its fragrant bloom,
And the pale poplar glittering through the gloom." &c.

ENGLISH PEASANTS.

In this delineation we have a very comely woman, with a beautiful ſleeping-infant in her arms, ſeated upon an aſs, which, having an empty pannier on each ſide, may be ſuppoſed returning from market. A hale robuſt young man, holding the hand of a fine boy, walks by the ſide of it. The eaſy and happy air of all the party are extremely engaging. An attending dog, having diſturbed a bird, is well imagined; indeed the whole deſign is eaſy, airy, natural, and picturеſque. The engraver has done his part, and given a clear and characteriſtic idea of the manner of the maſter, and thus produced a very pleaſing print.

SCOTCH PEASANTS.

The piper in his plaid is a good figure, though we think the legs too large for the hands. The man ſtanding up, has not the face of a Scot, neither has the girl the air or manner of the country: for the habits of life, which from her ſituation ſhe muſt probably be engaged in, ſhe is too feminine; her ancle is too neatly turned for a laborious Scotch girl. The ſheep, ſhepherd's dog, and thiſtles, on the foreground, and the ruins of an old caſtle in the diſtance, are appropriate, and happily introduced.

IRISH PEASANTS.

We have here a village-prieſt, marked with much apoſtolic and genuine benevolence, admoniſhing his little flock, which conſiſts of three very engaging women and two children. The women appear to be very

very attentive to their ſpiritual guide, who, if one may judge of his diſpoſition by his phyſiognomy, is worthy of their regard; for he is not modelled from many of his country that we have ſeen here. The ſpinning-wheel, baſket of potatoes on the fore-ground, and church in the diſtance, added to the placid and engaging faces of all this little party, lead us to regret the late inteſtine broils which have involved them in ſo much miſery. The artiſt ſeems to have conſidered that, as the country has been for ſome time ſituated, the men are likely to be employed at places diſtant from their own peaceful habitations: he has therefore made up his group of females, and naturally delineated them attentive to the conſolations of religion as the beſt ſolace for their domeſtic diſtreſs.

WELSH PEASANTS.

Of Mr. Weſtall's ability in the delineation of a Welch countenance, we had an admirable ſpecimen in the figure of Owen Glendower in the Shakeſpeare Gallery. In the ancient bearded grandſire of the groupe here exhibited, keen as the wind upon his native mountains, he has been equally ſucceſsful. It is truly the countenance of a Cambro-Briton, and, as well as the two girls, would be known to belong to *the Principality*, though we met them in the deſerts of Arabia. The girl with a full face is extremely beautiful. The three goats, in the fore-ground, are properly introduced; becauſe it is generally ſuppoſed, (though we believe not exactly the fact) that this animal abounds more in Wales than any other place. This print, as well as the other three, is engraved in a clear and good ſtyle, and, upon the whole, we think, the thus exhibiting the varieties of the national phyſiognomy in the unſophiſticated ranks here choſen, is a happy thought well executed.

Llangollen Bridge on the River Dee, NorthWales. Engraved from an original Picture of Walmſley's, by F. Jukes, large coloured Print, publiſhed by F. Jukes.

This bridge, and the houſe emboſomed in trees which is near to it, and the trees, and the ſky, are good as far as they go; the ſky is ſoft and delicate, the foliage tolerably natural, and the water tolerably pellucid; but we cannot help thinking that Mr. Jukes, in his very laudable attempt at making his ſcenery *ſplendid*, ſometimes renders it *gaudy*, eſpecially in the fore-ground. This may, perhaps, be pleaſing to the general eye, or poſſibly time may a little bring down the colouring; but, at preſent, it is rather more glittering than we wiſh it: the tone is fierce.

View near Dollyminyllyn, Monmouthſhire, North Wales. Walmſley pinxit. F. Jukes ſculpt.

From a ſcene which has ſo peculiarly leading character that may not be ſeen in that country once at leaſt in every mile, Mr. Walmſley has made a ſimple and pleaſing landſcape, which forms a very good companion print to that which precedes it.

Mount Vernon in Virginia, the Seat of the late Lieutenant General Waſhington, Commander in Chief of the United States of America. Alexander Robertſon del. Francis Jukes ſculpt.

Conſidered as having been the habitation of ſo great a character as General Waſhington, this view has an intereſt, which it would not derive from any other circumſtance; for, as a building, it is extremely plain, and has nothing except extreme neatneſs to recommend it to attention. The fore-ground, which, *trimm'd with nice art*, looks neat, ſmooth, and pretty in the vicinity of a gentleman's houſe, in a drawing or a print is unpicturesque. A bowling green, *ſhaven by the ſcythe and levelled by the roller*, is very proper for the purpoſes it is made for; but the art of Gainſborough could not make it a pleaſing fore-ground to a picture.

New-York, from Hobuk Ferry-houſe, New Jerſey. Alexander Robertſon del. F. Jukes ſculpt.

This is a neat and pleaſing companion-print to the view of Waſhington's houſe; but, at firſt ſight, would rather be taken for a view of Hobuk Ferry-houſe, than of New York, which being ſeparated from the ſpot where the view is taken by the water, we do not ſee much more than the ſite of the city, or the ſpires of the churches.

The Centurion Cornelius, engraved from a Picture painted by Rembrandt, and brought from the Continent by — Bryant Eſq. Engraved and publiſhed by George Ward, Newman-ſtreet, 1l. 6s.

From the many chalk and charcoal imitations which have been transferred from the canvas of Rembrandt to the copper of different artiſts, we have ſeldom had the power of forming a proper judgment of the merit of this great colouriſt; but Mr. Ward has contrived to give the various tints of the maſter, and the various tones of the picture, in a way which we have rarely ſeen equalled, and which does the higheſt honour to his taſte and talents. From a very fine original picture, it is one of the fineſt prints we ever ſaw.

Cupid

Cupid refuſing Love to Deſire. Vierra, invent. F. Bartolozzi del. Vandromini ſculpt.

This is a very pretty print; indeed, whatever is touched by Mr. Bartollozzi muſt be marked with *taſte* at leaſt.

Venus recommending Hymen to Cupid. Bartolozzi del. et ſculpt.

This is intended as a companion-print to that which precedes it, and though not quite equal in merit, is entitled to the ſame ſpecies of praiſe.

Chearfulneſs and Innocence. Two Prints, Companions. Engraved by Vandromini.

Two ſimple figures, and very pretty.

A Nymph and Cupid, and Bacchante and Cupid. Deſigned by Vierra, and engraved by Bartolozzi.

Of Venus and Cupid, and Nymphs and Bacchante's, and ſuch ſubjects, we have had ſo much, that were it not for the faſcinating touch of Bartolozzi *burin*, we ſhould be quite ſick of the ſubjects. This print is rather an *outré* imitation of the antique gems, and unhappily it is not an imitation of the beſt of them.

Portrait of Lord Duncan, when victorious off Camperdown. Danloux del. J. R. Smith, Publiſhed by Danloux, Charles-ſtreet, Middleſex Hoſpital. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

This is a very ſtrong likeneſs of the gallant Admiral; and it is alſo a very fine print. The head is the beſt part of it.

Sir Peter Parker, Admiral, and Commander of his Majeſty's Fleet in 1799. *Abbott pinxit. Engraved and publiſhed by Valentine Green, No.* 2, *New Road, Fitzroy-ſquare, and Abbot, Caroline-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.* 1*l.* 1*s.*

We are pleaſed to ſee the portraits of theſe bulwarks of Britain ſo much in requeſt. They have deſerved well of their country, and are entitled to every reſpect which can be paid to them.

Mr. Thomas Holloway has publiſhed propoſals for engraving copies of Raphael's Cartoons on a large ſcale, and we wiſh him encouragement in the undertaking.

The produce of a concert at the king's theatre in the Haymarket, to be added to the voluntary ſubſcriptions for erecting a naval monument, was 693*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

A very curious and ſingular exhibition, conſiſting of various ſubjects, ſuch as imitations of flowers, ſhrubs, &c. in a ſtyle ſtrongly reſembling nature, and *wholly compoſed of fiſh-bones*, is lately opened in Cockſpur-ſtreet, Charing Croſs, by Mrs. Dards, and contains many very beautiful and cloſe imitations of various flowers, &c.

By virtue of a late act of Parliament, which ſecures the property of the publication of the works of ſculptors, in the ſame manner as the works of engravers are ſecured from being pirated, and in conſequence of the approbation which the very elegant Candelabra figures of Bacchus and Ceres, by Mr. Edm. Coffin, have received in the preſent exhibition at the Royal Academy, he has been induced to publiſh accurate caſts of the ſame, at 5*l.* 5*l.* each, made in compoſitions to reſemble marble, terra cotta, or antique bronze. They are modelled in the pureſt ſtyle of the antique, three feet high, holding one or more lights, both uſeful and ornamental, and are ſuitable for the internal decoration of the moſt elegant apartments.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Collection of favourite ſongs, ſung by Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mr. Franklin, Maſter Gray, Miſs Howells, Miſs Simms, and Mrs. Cooke, at Vauxhall Gardens. Compoſed by Mr. Hook. 3*s.* *Bland and Weller.*

MR. Hook, who has ſo long furniſhed the vocal varieties of this favorite ſeat of ſummer amuſement, ſtill exhibits in his melodies an unexhauſted fancy, and ſtill diſplays that eaſy comic vein ſo requiſite in productions of this deſcription. We find in this collection eight ballads, the greater part of which are both novel and pleaſing, and calculated to ſupport the reputation of their ingenious author. In ſelecting the moſt ſtriking of them, we have to name, "Thour't gone awa frae me, Mary," ſung by Mr. Dignum; "A centr'y ago," ſung by Mr. Franklin; "Fair Anna that dwells by the Tyne," ſung by Mr. Dignum; and "He's ſtole my Heart from me," ſung by Miſs Simms.

A Grand Military Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment (ad libitum) for a Violin or Violoncello. Compoſed for and inſcribed to Miſs Chalmer, by T. Eſſex. 4*s.* *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

After a cloſe examination of Mr. Eſſex's Grand Military Sonata, we find much to approve and praiſe. The outline of the piece is drawn with a ſkilful hand, and the various parts of the deſign are executed with conſiderable ability. *The Slow March, the*

the Signal Cannon, the Call for the Cavalry, the Trumpet Duett, and the Diſtant Cannonading, are all well managed; and the introduction of *To Arms, to Arms*, is highly judicious. The *Attack* is perfectly characteriſtic, the *Lamentation on the Field of Battle* is pathetically expreſſive; the *Quick March off the Field* is lively and animating, and the *Dance of the Wives and Children* forms a concluſion pathetically happy and novel.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte (with or without the Keys) with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, in which are introduced ſeveral favorite Airs. Compoſed, and dedicated to Lady Henrietta Somerſet, by John Lewis Hoberecht. 7s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

We find in theſe ſonatas a lively diſplay of fancy, and much uſeful and pleaſing execution. The pieces are in themſelves happily varied, and the ſeveral movements contraſt and relieve each other with an excellent effect. The ſtyle is, in general, ſufficiently finiſhed and ſcientific, without ſtiffneſs or affectation; and the accompaniments are added with a ſkilful and judicious hand. The *airs* Mr. Hoberecht has introduced, incorporate well with the original matter, and conſiderably enrich the work.

Song tranſlated from the French of Le Chevalier de Coucy. The Muſic by H. Thompſon. 1s. *Rolfe.*

We find ſome extremely pretty paſſages in this ſong. The general caſt of the air is indeed remarkably ſimple and natural, and the relief produced by the digreſſion into the *minor* of the original key is happily conceived, and moſt excellently prepares the ear for the *da capo*. The baſs, we are obliged to obſerve, is not conſtructed with equal felicity, nor is the *arpeggio* accompaniment perfectly conſonant with the tenderneſs of the ſentiment.

An Ode to Charity, written by Mr. John Rannie. *Set to Muſic, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, and dedicated to Mrs. James Gordon, of Craig, by* John Roſs, *Organiſt of St. Paul's, Aberdeen.* 5s. *Preſton.*

This Ode compriſes ſundry recitatives, airs, &c. and occupies twenty-one pages. We do not any where trace any ſtriking features of originality; yet the general caſt of the melodies, as well as the conſtruction of the combining parts, is far above mediocrity. The paſſages are for the moſt part ſmooth and eaſy, and the ſentiment of the words has been attended to with ſome ſucceſs. But in a work of the length of the preſent, we muſt confeſs, we naturally look for more novelty and importance of feature, and ſcarcely deem a placid eaſy flow of borrowed ideas a compenſation for the abſence of greater requiſites.

March à la Militaire. Compoſed by T. Haigh. 1s. *Rolfe.*

This March (which is perfectly *à la militaire*) is ſo conſtructed as not only to pleaſe the ear, but to be highly uſeful to the piano-forte practitioner. The paſſages lie well for the finger, and cannot fail to improve its execution.

Three Duetts for the Piano-Forte, with or without the additional Keys. Compoſed, and inſcribed to the Right Hon. Viſcounteſs Perceval, by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

The movements of theſe duetts are happily imagined. An elegance of ſtyle, relieved by ſome bold and original ideas, forms their general deſcription. But they poſſeſs another merit peculiar to the *real* maſter; the parts combine and move together with that *uniſon* of character and effect which we ſeldom have an opportunity of praiſing in works of this kind; but which ſhould ever form the chief feature of duetts, whether vocal or inſtrumental. We cannot diſmiſs this article without recommending it to the notice of piano-forte practitioners, both as inviting to the ear and improving to the finger.

"Ah! theſe were the Scenes." A favorite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Written by Mr. Rannie. *The Muſic by* Mr. John Roſs. 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

"Ah! theſe are the Scenes," is a pleaſing and intereſting little ballad. The *time* and *ſtyle* of the movement is perfectly appropriate to the ideas of the poet, and the melody throughout is chaſte, neat, and expreſſive. The words we cannot paſs over without obſerving that they are elegantly conceived, and poſſeſs ſome highly poetical turns.

"Young William." A favorite Ballad. Compoſed and ſung by Mr. Incledon. *Arranged by* Thomas Attwood. 1s. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Mr. Incledon, who has ſo long charmed the town in the capacity of a performer, has added, by the preſent little effort, another leaf to his laurel. The melody of "Young William" is ſmooth, connected, and ſtrongly expreſſive of the words; and the baſs, whether Mr. Incledon's or Mr. Attwood's, is arranged with uncommon ſkill and judgment.

"The

"*The Devil among the Taylors*" *A popular Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by* A. Betts. 1s. *Wm. Rolfe.*

Mr. Betts has converted this well known air into an excellent exerciſe for the piano-forte. This plan of adaptation, as far as regards the above inſtrument, we much approve. The familiarity of the ear with the ſubject matter of the piece, naturally begets the deſire of being acquainted with the adventitious part of the movement, and conſequently operates as an inducement to practice.

"*No, no, no, it muſt not be.*" *A New Song. Sung by Maſter Gray, at Vauxhall Gardens. Compoſed by* Mr. Hook. 1s. *Bland and Weller.*

"No, no, no, it muſt not be," is one of Mr. Hook's moſt ſucceſsful efforts in the Vauxhall ſtyle. The air is highly engaging, and particularly appropriate to the words. The flute accompaniment is prettily conceived, and adds much to the general effect.

"*Yarrow Vale.*" *A favourite Scotch Song. Written by* Mr. Macdonald. *The Muſic compoſed by* Mr. Wathen. 1s. *Hodſol.*

The compoſer informs us in the margin of this ſong, that it was ſung at the Edinburgh concert with *unbounded applauſe*.—This circumſtance is adduced as a proof of the merit of the compoſition: we are ſorry we cannot admit it as an argument of the *Edinburgian* taſte.

"*Summer's Treaſures.*" *Written by* John Dell. *Compoſed, and Dedicated to Mrs. E. Henſlowe, by* F. H. Barthelemon. 1s. *Riley.*

"Summer's Treaſures" is one of thoſe pleaſing little ballads which not only engage at the firſt hearing, but improve upon repetition. The air, though far from poſſeſſing any original or ſtriking ideas, is, on the whole, characteriſtic and intereſting, and does credit to the judgment of the ingenious and well-known compoſer.

In conformity to our promiſe, we take this opportunity to gratify our muſical readers with ſome account of the grand miſcellaneous concert, conſiſting of ſelections from Handel and Buſby, lately performed at the Opera-Houſe, in aid of the fund for the intended NAVAL PILLAR. This performance, the magnitude and national occaſion of which excited ſuch general attention among all ranks of people, was honoured with the preſence of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Ducheſs of York, the Duke of Clarence, and all the royal and noble parties announced in the bills and advertiſements as ſupporters of the patriotic undertaking. About eight o'clock the curtain drew up to a numerous and moſt brilliant audience; and the overture to the Occaſional Oratorio opened the nobleſt concert ever brought forward in this country, except the memorable performances at Weſtminſter-Abbey. The various airs and choruſſes were, in general, performed with great accuracy, taſte, and ſpirit: Miſs Parke, in "What though I trace," was truly charming; and Mr. Bartleman, in "Arm, arm, ye Brave," (from Handel) and "To thy brave Sons," (from Buſby) diſplayed his judgment and powers to uncommon advantage. Maſter Elliot, in Buſby's ſong of "Around the ever honoured Urn," was received with rapture, and the whole houſe demanded it again. The ſelections were ſo multifarious, that the fear of protracting the performance to too great a length, obviouſly prevented the audience from calling for a repetition of any other of the airs; but the melody and ſtyle of this compoſition were ſo elegant and irreſiſtibly impreſſive, that a univerſal and ſpontaneous burſt of *encore, encore!* ſucceeded its performance; and the loudeſt and moſt unbounded applauſe teſtified, at the cloſe of its repetition, the ſurpriſe and delight of the audience. The whole performance was in the firſt ſtyle of excellence, and "God ſave the King" concluded a concert which at once reflected honour on its patriotic ſupporters, and on every part of the band. The orcheſtra exhibited an aſſemblage of more than three hundred performers. Mr. Cramer was the leader, and Mr. Buſby preſided at the piano-forte.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE underſtand that Mr. GOOD has completed the text of his Tranſlation of Lucretius, and that his copious and elaborate Notes are nearly half finiſhed. The work will probably be publiſhed in three elegant quartos, in the courſe of the enſuing ſpring. The proſe tranſlation of this work, by Guernier, is but ill-calculated to convey thoſe glowing and animated deſcriptions, that paramount perfection of the poetic art, which are to be traced in every line of the highly finiſhed original. And the verſe tranſlation of Creech, few, if any, have had patience to read through. While the learned reader diſcerns in Lucretius the baſis of almoſt every philoſophical ſyſtem, which has, from time to time, been preſented to the world as ſomething new, the man of taſte and ſentiment developes an almoſt infinite variety of paſſages imitated by poets of all ages, and nearly of every nation. The propriety of accompanying the announced tranſlation with a large body of critical and explanatory Notes is therefore obvious. Theſe will contain copies of the principal imitations by other poets, whether Latin, French, Italian, Spaniſh, or Engliſh: occaſional obſervations on the different tranſlations of Lucretius in our own as well as foreign languages; and compariſons of the doctrines elucidated or referred to by the poet, with a multitude of others which have been advanced or maintained by more modern philoſophers. The undertaking is undoubtedly great; but the tranſlator has been engaged in it for ſome years: and a more favourable period for uſhering it into the world could not eaſily occur than while the public curioſity is excited by Mr. Wakefield's very ſplendid and correct edition of the original.

Mr. T. TAYLOR, who has ſo honourably devoted his life to the ſtudy of the Greek Philoſophers, is at length enabled to put to preſs his tranſlation of *the Metaphyſics of Ariſtotle*. In tranſlating this moſt difficult work, Mr. Taylor has paid the greateſt attention to the preciſe meaning of every word in the original; the uncommon accuracy and profundity of Ariſtotle's conceptions, and the pregnant brevity of his diction, demanding the cloſeſt literal exactneſs. Copious notes will be given, which, though principally philoſophical, will occaſionally be critical; errors in the Greek text will be frequently noticed, and emendations propoſed, either from the Commentaries of Alexander Aphrodiſienſis and Syrianus on this work, or from conjectures of the tranſlator. In the courſe of theſe notes too, it will be ſhewn, that this work is wholly of the piraſtic kind; and that the objections made by the Stagirite, in various parts of it, to Plato's doctrine of ideas, are rather pretended than ſerious, rather dialectical than demonſtrative. The tranſlator ſays, he will endeavour to preſent the Engliſh reader with the *manner* as well as *matter* of Ariſtotle; to combine profundity with perſpicuity; rigid accuracy of tranſlation, with purity of ſtyle; and the conſummate ſkill of the Stagirite, with the magnificent conceptions of Plato. The names of ſubſcribers are received, accompanied by one guinea, being half the price at which the work will hereafter be publiſhed.

Dr. BEDDOES has in the preſs a collection of Obſervations in the external and internal Uſe of Nitric Acid in Siphylis. He had no intention of publiſhing another ſeparate work on this ſubject, but ſo many new and intereſting facts have been tranſmitted to him, that he very gladly complies with the deſire of his correſpondents in ſending them to the preſs.

Mr. DAVY's Reſearches on nitrous oxyd, with an account of its effects in reſpiration by a great number of perſons who have experienced them, will immediately appear.

The Rev. H. J. TODD, of Canterbury, reſpectably known to the literary world, is editing an edition of Milton, which will ſpeedily appear in ſix volumes, octavo.

Mr. HOLCROFT has announced for ſpeedy publication an Engliſh tranſlation of the famous *Memoires Secrets ſur la Ruſſie*, which have excited ſo lively an intereſt upon the continent. Mr. Holcroft now reſides in Germany, and was, we believe, the editor of *the European Repertory*, a reſpectable periodical work devoted to foreign literature, but which, from a variety of cauſes, has unfortunately been diſcontinued.

Mr. W. DUPRÉ, who has been for a conſiderable time a priſoner in France, has in the preſs and will ſpeedily publiſh *Lexicogra-*

icographia-neologica Gallica; or, a Dictionary of New French Words, and a Remembrancer of the French Revolution: containing a definition in Engliſh of all ſuch words as have been introduced into the French language ſince the eſtabliſhment of the republic, which are not to be found in the French and Engliſh dictionaries now extant: it has been compiled and tranſlated from manuſcript and printed works, and includes all the revolutionary words added by order of the legiſlative body to the 5th edition of the Academy's Dictionary.

Mr. HOLLOWAY, having received permiſſion to make drawings from the cartoons of Raphael, for the purpoſe of engraving them, has announced his deſign to publiſh them in the ſtroke manner in prints, four of which are to be twenty-nine inches and a half, by eighteen and a half; and three of them twenty-three inches and a half, by eighteen and a half. The price to the ſubſcribers to be three guineas each plate. There can be no doubt but this grand deſign will be liberally patronized under the circumſtance of the high reputation of the engraver, and of the originals.

Mr. LATHAM propoſes to finiſh Dr. Gower's Hiſtory of Cheſhire, which, it is ſuppoſed, will extend to three volumes, quarto.

Mr. E. A. BRAY, whoſe volume of poems are mentioned in our laſt retroſpect of Domeſtic Literature, has prepared for the preſs the firſt part of Hyls, or Paſtoral Poems. He has divided them into two parts, under the titles of Arcadian and Britiſh.

A work entitled *Annals of Faſhion* has been undertaken for 1799-1800, the object of which is to record and preſerve the occurrences of faſhionable life with more accuracy and permanency than the daily prints.

The Rev. J. STANIER CLARKE is preparing for the preſs a Hiſtory of the Progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery from the earlieſt Period to the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century, in which the chief object will be to connect the extenſive and at preſent detached ſubject of diſcovery.

Dr. RENDER, the induſtrious tranſlator of ſeveral German works into Engliſh, and the author of an Engliſh and German Grammar, has been preſented by the Emperor of Ruſſia with a ring of great value, as a teſtimony of his approbation of Dr. Render's labours.

A new work, intituled the Modern Land-Steward, is in hand, and nearly ready to go to preſs, by the author of the Farmer's Calendar.

Dr. SAUNDER's, phyſician to Guy's Hoſpital, will publiſh, in a few weeks, a treatiſe on the Chemical Hiſtory and Medical Powers of ſome of the moſt celebrated Mineral Waters, together with ſome Obſervations on the Cold and Warm Bath, &c.

In a few days, Mr. CAREY intends to publiſh his "*Latin Proſody made eaſy*," a work, which, beſides the neceſſary rules and authorities for the quantity of final ſyllables and increments, contains various obſervations on the *pronunciation of the ancient Greeks and Romans*, with directions for ſcanning and compoſing various kinds of verſe. To render it more uſeful to learners, he has added a minute *analyſis* of the *hexameter*, ſhewing, in every poſſible poſition, the effects of *Cæſura* and *Seſqui-cæſura*, as well as of *Dactyl* and *Spondee*; and to complete its utility, he has ſummed up the entire ſubſtance of all the precepts reſpecting terminations and increments in a ſet of *ſynoptic tables*, which ſhew the quantity without the trouble of referring to the rules.

Mr. JOSEPH MOSER has in the preſs, and will ſpeedily publiſh, five volumes of Moral Tales, conſiſting of Cara Ruſtines; the Greek Alphabet; the Adventures of Frank Fidget; the Cadi, &c.

Mr. STANCLIFFE, of Caius College, Cambridge, F. L. S. and lecturer of Chemiſtry at the Middleſex Hoſpital, intends to read a courſe of lectures on chemiſtry at the Leverian Muſeum during the enſuing month. The lectures will commence on Wedneſday, the ſecond of July, at eight o'clock in the evening; and will be continued on every ſucceeding Monday and Friday, at the ſame hour, till the courſe is finiſhed. The ſyſtem to be purſued in theſe lectures will be that which is adopted by the profeſſors in our univerſities, and by modern chemiſts; and the plan embraces the hiſtory, philoſophy, and particular applications of the ſcience, both to the arts and agriculture.

Dr. MOODY has undertaken to carry back to the remoteſt period Orme's Hiſtory of Hindoſtan. His work, like the undertaking, will be of magnitude, and extend to three quartos.

The public are led to expect ſome tranſlations from Anacreon, by the elegant pen of the late Mr. JOHN WILKES. The Journal of his Life, written by himſelf, will probably not make its appearance till after the cloſe of the preſent reign, or until after the death of many of the living perſonages, whoſe names have found a place in it.

A company has juſt been eſtabliſhed in

London, for the purpoſe of extracting every kind of ink, printed or written, from paper of every ſort, and remanufacturing it in the uſual way. Such an invention, which has long been a great deſideratum, promiſes to be of conſiderable benefit to the public, by converting to great uſe the immenſe maſs of waſte paper, which is every where to be found, and thus we hope, reducing the price of this moſt uſeful article, which has of late riſen to ſuch an extravagant height as to impede very materially the advancement of literature. A patent has been granted for this diſcovery, which we mean to give an account of in our next number.

Paper already printed on, is now regularly bought in at the rag-ſhops of foreign countries to be re-manufactured by the paper-makers. Newſpapers, old books, unſaleable books, can all be reduced to a white pulp by the proceſs of Madame Maſſon. It is thus deſcribed in a continental journal. Chooſe papers of ſimilar hues to be uſed together. On one hundred weight of paper, pour five hundred weight of boiling water. Stir it continually with indented paddles, until the whole is reduced to a pulp. Drain off the water through an opening covered with flannel, pour on freſh boiling water, and repeat the ſtirring with inceſſant induſtry. Such of the component parts of the printers-ink as are not ſoluble in water, will ſink to the bottom of the vat gradually; and the pulp will aſſume a whiter and whiter appearance, and may be removed in ſhallow pails to be ſubmitted to the uſual proceſs of manufacture. This fortunate diſcovery will be the grand defence of poſterity againſt ſuperfluous and tedious books.

The quantity of paper-ſtuff may in another manner be increaſed. Inſtead of making tinder from rags, it might be made, as in France, from the agaric of the aſh. The fungus is ſliced thin, dried, beaten with a hammer until it becomes very elaſtic, and boiled in water impregnated with ſalt-petre. In this ſtate it readily catches fire from the ſpark of a flint, and is ſold very cheap at the ſhops by the name *amadou*. If this ſubſtance were eaſily to be had, the rags now burnt for tinder might be preſerved.

C. Cambry, prefect of the department of the Oiſe, has written a circular letter to his colleagues, requeſting them to ſecond the deſign of making a diſplay of every thing curious or intereſting, and eſpecially of the objects peculiar to ſuch countries or departments. For this purpoſe, it is propoſed to engage a proper place, where tapeſtries, the products of other manufactures, or of natural hiſtory, as foſſils, plants, &c. may be ſhewn to ſtrangers travelling through thoſe departments. The French are taking every method to revive the arts of France; and it may be ſaid, France itſelf, and the government of that country, aids every eſtabliſhment of this nature which is calculated to raiſe their country in the eyes of foreigners; and, in ſhort, of exciting the curioſity of ſtrangers, and inviting them to viſit the republic.

A curious fragment of ſtatiſtical theology has appeared in Hungary: it is entitled, *Conſtitutio rei ſacræ Unitariorum ſive Sociniancrum in M. Principatu Tranſilvaniæ; quam vir P. Rev. Stephanus Lazar, Unitariorum Tranſilvaniæ Superattendens, deſcripſit*, 1795. It thence appears that the Unitarians in Siebenbürgen have 110 pariſh-churches and 54 chapels of eaſe, which are diſtributed into ſix dioceſes, ſuperintended, according to the preſbyterian diſcipline, by ſynods and conſiſtories.

Bonaparte was preſident of the National Inſtitute in its laſt public ſitting: in that quality he has addreſſed a very modeſt and ſuitable circular letter to the literary ſocieties and univerſities of Germany, and accompanied it by the prize-queſtions propoſed by the mathematical and phyſical claſſes.

Haas and ſon bookſellers at Cologne, announce their deſign to publiſh a ſeries of almanacks, the embelliſhments of which are to conſiſt of copies from the pictures of Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Michael Angelo, Rubens, and other admired maſters in the Muſeum at Paris.

The common mode of ſaturating thoroughly with carbonic acid the imperfectly ſaturated kali, has hitherto been to expoſe it for ſome time to the air. *Profeſſor Lowitz of Peterſburg* effects this by ſeparating that part of the common kali which is free from the acid, from that which contains it. *One way is by means of ſulphur.* Diſſolve a quantity of common kali in two or three pints of water, and add by degrees to the ſolution boiling, pulveriſed ſulphur till no more will diſſolve; evaporate ow the fluid by a gentle fire to the point c cryſtallization, and purify the cryſtals b repeated ſolutions, filtering and cryſtallizing from the liver of ſulphur, and the dherent kali, which is not ſaturated wi carbonic acid. *The ſecond mode is by mens of acids.* This ſeems to be very extaordinary; but it is a known fact, tht acids firſt combine themſelves with

with the cauſtic alkalies, before they expel the carbonic acid, as we ſee by experience in preparing the terra foliata tartari (acetate of potaſs), where no effervescence is perceived in the beginning, and which has been falſely aſcribed to the abſorption of the carbonic acid by the water in the vinegar. In preparing terra foliata tartari, the carbonic alkali may be got at the ſame time. Diſſolve purified common alkali in double the quantity of water; filter the ſolution, and add to it vinegar in ſmall portions, ſtirring it continually till an effervescence commences: filtrate now the fluid, and evaporate it by a gentle fire, till a pellicle appears on the ſurface of it: ſeparate now the carbonic alkali, which ſhews itſelf in ſmall irregular cryſtals, by putting it into a linen bag or ſtrainer; After having repeated this once or twice, purify all the ſalt, which is got in this way, by another ſolution and cryſtallization, whereby it will become quite free from the acetous acid, and from the alkali not ſaturated with carbonic acid. Sulphuric acid may likewiſe be uſed for this operation, but then the ſulphat of potaſh ſhoots firſt into cryſtals, and the carbonate of potaſh afterwards. The former method ſeems to be preferable, becauſe there is leſs occaſion for ſo many evaporations. (Vid. Crell's Chem. Annal. No. I. 1800.)

In the digging of a canal, a peaſant lately found near Vienna an urn, containing 298 gold pieces, of the value of one guinea each, and of the ſize of a ducat, but rather thicker; 224 of them have been collected for the Imperial Muſeum at Vienna. They are in general very well preſerved, and amongſt them 76 Nerva's, 95 Veſpaſians, 42 Trajans, and 21 Adrians.

Of Profeſſor HEYNE's Homer two volumes are printed, and were to be publiſhed at the laſt Leipzig fair. They contain only the firſt ſix books of the Iliad, and accordingly ſeveral volumes are ſtill to follow.

The celebrated SCHILLER has tranſlated the tragedy of *Macbeth* into German, in a iambic metre, and it is to be repreſented upon the German ſtage. His tragedy of *Maria Stuart* is not yet finiſhed.

GOETHE has written a new play, called *Mahomet*, and KOTZEBUE another, entitled *Guſtavus Vaſa*; both have been performed with great applauſe upon the German ſtage.

The celebrated M. HUMBOLDT is at preſent travelling in New Andaluſia, a Spaniſh province in South America, accompanied by M. Bonpland, a French naturaliſt. He has made already ſeveral very intereſting diſcoveries in geology and geography, for which purpoſes he had provided himſelf with the neceſſary inſtruments. The plants he has found there amount to 1100, of which 600 are quite new. The country is full of volcanoes, and intereſting in every reſpect. Among other curioſities, he ſaw a man who had ſuch an abundance of milk in his breaſts, that he ſupported his children with it.

Some very intereſting experiments have lately been made by GUYTON DE MORVEAU which have led to a diſcovery of the colouring principle of *lapis lazuli*. Being engaged in the analyſis of a gypſum loaded with iron, which is found at Montalier, he obſerved, after deoxygenating the ſulphat of lime by charcoal, and fuſing the remainder with potaſh, that the maſs aſſumed a deep blue colour, which it communicated to its ſolution in water. Having aſcertained, by various reagents, that this colour was owing to ſulphurat of iron ſlightly oxygenated, the next ſtep was to add, if poſſible, the proof from ſyntheſis; for this purpoſe, an artificial ſulphurat of iron was prepared, which exhibited the ſame phenomena with that obtained from the gypſum of Montalier. Finally, the correſpondence in chemical properties between theſe ſubſtances and the colouring matter of lapis lazuli, renders it to the higheſt degree probable, that the beautiful colour of this rare mineral is entirely owing to a blue ſulphuret of iron. The component parts of lapis lazuli, according to Klaproth, are 46 ſilex, 28 carbonate of lime, 14. 5 alumine, 6. 5 ſulphat of lime, 3 oxyd of iron, and 2 water.

Dr. GIRTANNER has publiſhed, in the Annales de Chimie, a Memoir on the compoſition of Azote; which he ſuppoſes to conſiſt of the ſame principles as water, differing only in proportion: 100 parts of water contain 85.66 oxygen, and 14.34 of hydrogen. Azote, according to Girtanner contains per cent. 79 oxygen and 21 hydrogen. The proofs upon which this doctrine is founded are the following:

1. It was obſerved by M. Von HAUCH, that if a porcelain tube be heated red hot, and ſteam paſſed through it, the aqueous vapour undergoes no alteration; but that if it be filled with tin filings previouſly to paſſing the ſteam through, the tin becomes oxydated, and oxygen and azote paſs into the receiver. The ſame effects take place, if lead be made uſe of inſtead of zinc.

2. M. Von Hauch filled a porcelain tube with black oxyd of manganeſe, and heated it ſtrongly till no more oxygen came over; he

he then paſſed ſteam through it, and obtained at firſt pretty pure oxygen, and afterwards azotic gas.

3. Dr. PEARSON, in the decompoſition of water by the electric ſpark, always obtained azote, as well as oxygen and hydrogen.

4. Dr. Pearſon, in recompoſing water by the combuſtion of oxygen and hydrogen, by means of the electric ſpark, obtained water and azote.

5. In the combuſtion of oxygen with hydrogen, when this laſt is in exceſs, nitric acid is obtained.

Theſe are the principal facts adduced by Girtanner in proof of his theory, excluſive of ſome experiments of his own, which we forbear to quote, as the name of Dr. Girtanner is not commonly aſſociated with a high degree of credibility. The enquiry is of high importance, and merits the attention of all philoſophical chemiſts.

A very eſſential improvement in the bleaching of linen has lately been made by Dr. HIGGINS of Dublin, by the introduction of ſulphurat of lime. He finds that the alternate uſe of ſteeps of oxymuriat of lime, and ſulphurat of lime, will, in the courſe of ten days, bring green linen to a ſtate of perfect whiteneſs; and he recommends this as the cheapeſt and beſt of all the known methods of bleaching.

Dr. HERSCHEL has decompoſed the ſolar rays, by means of the priſm, into viſible rays of light, and inviſible ones or heat: he finds that theſe laſt emanate from all candent bodies, that they have the property of heating other ſubſtances, and are ſubject to peculiar laws of reflection and refraction.

It is well known that VOLTA was always of opinion, that animal electricity or galvaniſm was a mere modification of common electricity; this eminent philoſopher has at length invented an apparatus that accumulates the galvanic influence in a ſurpriſing degree, and brings it ſo near in its effects to common electricity as almoſt to identify them. The apparatus conſiſts of plates of zinc and ſilver, piled up alternately on each other, with a piece of wetted card between each pair; a bit of flattened ſilver-wire is placed below the bottom plate, and another is laid upon the upper plate, which completes the machine: now if both the hands are well ſoaked in water, and one brought into contact with the lower wire, and the other with the upper one, at the moment of contact a ſenſation will be perceived in the hand exactly ſimilar to that of an electrical ſhock, the force of which depends on the number and ſize of the metallic plates. Forty half-crowns, and as many pieces of zinc are adequate to the production of very ſenſible effects. Mr. Carliſle has applied this apparatus to the decompoſition of water; alcohol has likewiſe been decompoſed by it: it affects the electrometer as common electricity does, and no doubt other coincidents will ſoon be diſcovered.

The noted magnetiſer, MESMER, has been again at Paris for ſome time paſt, and carries on a war of words with his opponents in the public papers.

The Swediſh Baron von HERMELIN is now publiſhing a ſet of new maps of the provinces of Sweden: ſeveral of them have already been engraved at his expence, and the author proceeds to complete the others with all poſſible diſpatch.—For the purpoſe of determining the true geographical ſituation of places, M. Schulten, an able aſtronomer, member of the Stockholm Academy of Sciences, has been travelling, during the laſt three ſummers, at the Baron's expence, and ſupplied with good inſtruments, through the different provinces of that kingdom.

The booktellers, SEPP and Son, of Amſterdam, have undertaken the publication of a *Flora Batava*. All the indigenous plants of the Batavian republic are to be drawn and coloured from nature; and the text is to be furniſhed by a celebrated botaniſt.

J. D. PASTEUR, ſecretary to the ſecond legiſlative chamber at the Hague, has lately publiſhed a play in five acts, entitled *The Ruſſans in North Holland*, (De Ruſſen in Noord Holland, of Vryhart en Saertje.) A ſimilar production has likewiſe made its appearance at Amſterdam, entitled; *De Aftogt der Engelſchen en Ruſſen van de Bataſchen Koſt, Toneelſpel in* 3 *Bedr.* (Retreat of Engliſh and Ruſſians from the Batavian coaſt.)

In ſeveral of the ſtates of Germany, they are now zealouſly engaged in reforming and ameliorating the public ſchools: eſpecially in Pruſſia, where M. Von Maſſow, chief miniſter for eccleſiaſtical and ſcholaſtic affairs, has, with the openneſs peculiar to the Pruſſian government, ſubmitted to the judgment of the public his ideas on education, in as far as it is the affair of the ſtate, by inſerting them in Gedicke's Annals of the Pruſſian Schools.

To the different publications of LAVATER relative to the revolution of his native country, a new one has lately been added On the ſyſtem of Deportation, on his own Deportation, &c. It contains many facts which were before unknown to the public. Among other things, it appears, that

that Pfenninger, Tobler, and Afsprung were the immediate inſtruments of his deportation: Lavater, however, treats even them with greater lenity than the Ex-director Ochs.

It is well known, that of late years ſeveral attempts have been made to re-eſtabliſh the order of Jeſuits, whoſe diſſolution is by a certain party held forth as the chief cauſe of the revolutions that have lately convulſed Europe. To the new Pope Pius VII. (CHIARAMONTI, a man, who during the victorious campaigns of the French in Italy ſo conducted himſelf, that he gained the eſteem of Bonaparte, and retained his biſhopric of Imola) a memorial was on his elevation to the papal throne preſented, in which the reſtitution of the order of Jeſuits is demanded as a meaſure of the greateſt utility. And it is worthy of notice, that the Ex-jeſuit Joſeph Marotti, who accompanied Pius VI. in his exile to France, has been appointed by the new Pope his ſecretary for Latin correſpondence.

J. S. SCHRÖTER, of Buttſtadt, in Germany, has offered for ſale his Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory, conſiſting of 7423 conchylia; 487 corals, ſtellæ marinæ, and ſea-urchins; 2146 kinds of ſtone; 4900 petrifactions; 2734 ores; 198 kinds of earth, and at leaſt 2000 inſects. The price is 1000 louisd'ors.

Of MUNGO PARK's Travels into the interior of Africa, two German tranſlations have appeared at the ſame time; one at Hamburg, and the other at Berlin.

In the courſe of the 7th year of the French republic, there appeared in France 1407 new publications: among theſe were 60 on legiſlation, 177 romances, 33 almanachs, and 16 philoſophical and 3 theological writings.

The French adjutant-general, QUATREMERE D'ISJONVAL, of whoſe diſcovery of the uſe of Spiders as prognoſticators of the weather an account is given in the laſt volume of our magazine, reſides at preſent in Bern, where he is publiſhing his lateſt obſervations on that intereſting ſubject, as an appendix to *Boddaert's Araneologie*.

On occaſion of the Emperor Paul I. of Ruſſia's declaring himſelf Grand-maſter of the Order of Malta, a medal was ſtruck. On the one ſide is a buſt of Paul, looking from right to left, with the hair tied after the Pruſſian military faſhion, a croſs of the Order of Malta on his breaſt, and a broad ribbon of another order, and a Ruſſian legend. The buſt is a very ſtriking likeneſs of the emperor. Under the arm are the initials of the name of the artiſt who engraved the die, viz. C. M. F. The reverſe has only the croſs of the Order of Malta, without any legend. Even in Peterſburg this coin is extremely ſcarce, as not a ſingle one came into circulation, and the die was immediately deſtroyed, as the medal did not meet with approbation.

In the preſent prevailing taſte for German literature, many who have not leiſure or inclination to peruſe a long ſeries of volumes, may wiſh to take a rapid view of the chief beauties of German poetry, ſelected from the moſt eſteemed authors, in the manner of our *Elegant Extracts*. The beſt, and indeed the only tolerable ſelection of the kind that has yet appeared in Germany, is the *Chreſtomathie teutſcher Gedichte, geſammelt und erklärt von C. Vetterlein. Köthen, Aue*, 2 parts in 1796, the 3d in 1798, in the whole 3 parts, 1600 pages. The work is divided into 8 ſections, viz. fables, tales, romances, odes, hymns, mixed poems, (elegies, epiſtles, ſatires and epigrams.) In the copious annotations, the reader is made acquainted with the plan and train of ideas of each poem, the alluſions and beauties in it are pointed out; and parallel paſſages, which were preſent to the mind of the poet, or which by compariſon may convey inſtruction, are adduced from ancient and modern languages; and throughout grammatical and metrical illuſtrations are added where required.

Italian literature.—A diplomatic work on Venice has been printed at Milan, in 2 volumes, quarto. It bears the pompous title: "*Raccolta cronologica ragionata de' Documenti inediti che formano la Storia diplomatica della rivoluzione e caduta della Republica di Venezia, corredata di critiche oſſervazioni.*" The contents however do not wholly anſwer to the title.—Of *La Vita e Pontificato del' immortal Pio* VI. the fourth edition has appeared. The *Orazione funebre* on the late Pope, held in the Conclave by the Nuncio Brancadore, is likewiſe read with much intereſt by the Italians. Of the *Storia della Campagna fatta in Italia da Principe Suwarrow, unitamente a Melas, Kray, Frölich e Klenau*, the two firſt volumes have been publiſhed by the bookſeller Pagani at Florence. The portraits of theſe generals, with which the hiſtory is embelliſhed, are good likeneſſes: and the maps are well executed. The 3d volume is in the preſs. Mallet du Pan's *Mercure Britannique*, the *Muſen-Almanach* of Gotha, the Vienna Court-Calendar, and the Memoirs relative to Egypt, are the neweſt tranſlations into the Italian language.

Pariſian literature. Tranſlation is the rage

rage in France at this time. The beſt reaſon we can aſſign for this mania for tranſlating modern novelliſts and ancient poets, is that they feel as if they were a few years behind us in the bagatelle, and are willing to recover their ground with as little trouble as poſſible; and that with regard to the claſſics, they think it neceſſary to take off the old varniſh which has hitherto preſerved them, and to give them in its ſtead a more modiſh drapery. The French preſs, as if deſirous to make amends for inundating the literary world with frivolous romances and novels, has however announced the ſpeedy publication of ſome very important works from well known authors. Among theſe are "Travels in North America," by Volney, a production which, though it may not diſplay ſo much erudition as his Voyage in Syria, nor exceed in accuracy and fulneſs the Duc de Liancourt's recently publiſhed travels in the ſame country, will doubtleſs intereſt a great number of readers.

The Spaniards, not conſenting to be wholly overlooked in the literary world, begin to give great encouragement to the works of men of genius and talent. Several valuable productions are to be found in their notices of the laſt year, upon aſtronomy, mathematics, geography, &c. among the reſt a Spaniſh atlas or general geographical, chronological and hiſtorical deſcription of Spain, with views of the cities and even the coſtume of the inhabitants. The author is Don BERNARDO ESPINALT Y GARCIA, chief director of the poſt of Valentia. Don Juan Andres Samaniego has publiſhed an extenſive treatiſe on aeroſtation, with engravings, under the title of *Proſpecto de una nave atmoſpherica, con el ſyſtema de ſu direction.* The deſcription and relation of an expedition undertaken by order of the Spaniſh government in the year 1785 and 1786, in a frigate equipped for the purpoſe of examining the ſtraits of Magellan, has been publiſhed ſome time ſince, with five large charts, and an excellent portrait of Magellan. The Spaniards appear to have been more particular on this voyage than on ſimilar occaſions. They have extended their inquiries to the ſoil, climate, and productions of the ſtrait, and to every other object regarding the inhabitants, which might have relation to European eſtabliſhments.

The liſt, as handed, about, of books forbidden by the imperial cenſor at Vienna though for the months of July and Auguſt only, appears to be pretty long. It contains both French and Latin, but a greater number of the former; there are alſo ſome tranſlations into the German. Among the Latin is *Examen et Confutatio opuſculi cui titulus: Reſponſum Facultatis theologie Freiburg de ſacramentorum quæ jurati ſacerdotes in Alſatia miniſtrant.* In the French is *Tableau Hiſtorique de la litterature francaiſe depuis ſon origine juſqu'á nos jours.* As alſo DIEU, a poem in 8 cantos. The adventures of Donald Campbell, in a journey over land to India, tranſlated from the Engliſh.

C. I. P. PAPON, formerly hiſtoriographer of Provence, has publiſhed a work upon the Plague, and the means of guarding againſt it; a ſubject which excites the intereſt and the fears of the French in an eſpecial manner.

C. CHAPTAL, committee of ſtate, and member of the National Inſtitute, has publiſhed an eſſay on the perfecting the chemical arts in France. He recommends to the government to eſtabliſh four ſchools of practical inſtruction. The firſt he would have appropriated to experiments relative to colouring and printing on linen, and to animal preparations connected with thoſe arts. The ſecond to treat of metals and their preparations. The third to make diſcoveries and ſpread the knowledge of the various earths and clays for the uſe of potteries; as alſo of what relates to glaſs-making. The fourth, the formation of ſalts, and the extraction of acids and alkalies, diſtilling wines, aromatic plants, and combining perfumes. Theſe different eſtabliſhments cannot be united in the ſame place, their ſituation muſt be governed in a great meaſure by climate, by air, the water and earths to be found in their vicinage, with other conſiderations of a local nature. He propoſes to fix the firſt at Lyons, the ſecond at Paris, the third at Sevres, where the famous manufacture of Porcelaine has been carried on many years. The laſt, which he calls the halo-technic ſchool *(école d'halotechnie)*, he obſerves, cannot be ſo well fixed any where elſe as at Montpellier, whoſe ſoil yields wine and perfumes in abundance, and whoſe proximity to Italy and the ſea, not only affords it plenty of ſulphur and ſaltpetre, but gives it every facility which may carry the deſign to its utmoſt perfection. Citizen Chaptal obſerves that "By means of ſimilar inſtitutions, not only will the French fabricks be enriched by their own diſcoveries, but nothing intereſting which may be gained from foreigners will be unknown to them." He obſerves alſo, that, after the long and tireſome period an apprentice ſpends in a workſhop, he ſeldom acquires more than a ſmall portion of the knowledge of his maſter.

ANALYSIS *of all the permanently valuable Papers which have appeared in the* JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE, *from its Commencement to the preſent Time; continued from our Magazine for May, page* 375.

IT was a leading object with the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences, to obtain from time to time accurate accounts of the method of carrying on ſome of the moſt important arts and manufactures, for the purpoſe of general information, and of ſuggeſting ſuch improvements in the different proceſſes and manipulations, as the advancing ſtate of ſcience might furniſh. With this view, ſome of the moſt illuſtrious members of their ſociety were employed in publiſhing the reſults of their inquiries on the following arts, a liſt of which we are induced to give for the ſake of pointing out to our own ſcientific artiſts the moſt valuable repoſitory that they can have recourſe to. The account of each manufacture was printed ſeparately, in folio, with engravings, and ſold by Saillant and Nyon, bookſellers.

1. Preparation of charcoal, in two parts, by Duhamel de Monceau.
2. Lime burning, by Fourcroy.
3. Working of collieries, in three parts, by Moraud.
4. Smelting and forging iron, in four parts, by Courtivron and Bouchu.
5. Art of the anchor-ſmith, by Reaumur and Duhamel.
6. Converſion of caſt into bar iron, by M. Reaumur.
7. Lead-founding.
8. Braſs-making, by M. Gallon.
9. Pin-making, by M. Reaumur and Duhamel.
10. Art of ſlating, by M. Fougeroux de Boudaroy.
11. Brick and tile-making, by M. Duhamel, Fourcroy, and Gallon.
12. Supplement to ditto, by M. Jars.
13. Plaſter and cement making, by M. De la Lande.
14. Tobacco-pipe making, by M. Duhamel.
15. Manufacture of Porcelain, by Count de Milly.
16. Art of pottery.
17. Glaſs-making, and painting on glaſs.
18. Paper-making, by M. De la Lande.
19. Manufacture of parchment, by M. De la Lande.
20. Paſteboad-making, by M. De la Lande.
21. Making of cards, by M. Duhamel de Monceau.
22. Making of Candles, by M. Duhamel de Monceau.
23. Preparation of wax, by M. Duhamel de Monceau.
24. Manufacturing of gilt leather, by M. Fougeroux de Boudaroy.
25. Leather-dreſſing, by M. De la Lande.
26. Tanning, by M. De la Lande.
27. Preparing Morocco leather, by M. De la Lande.
28. Preparing Ruſſia leather, by M. De la Lande.
29. Silk-dying, by M. Macquer.
30. Art of the cooper, by M. Fougeroux de Boudaroy.
31. Sugar baking, by Duhamel de Monceau.
32. Manufacture of hats, by Abbé Nollet.
33. Organ-building, 4 parts, by D. Bedos.
34. Making of tennis-balls and rackets, by M. De Garſault.
35. Rope making, by M. De Garſault.
36. Graduation of mathematical inſtruments, by the Duke de Chaulnes.
37. Preparation of archil, by M. Duhamel de Monceau.
38. Coach-building, by M. Raubo.
39. Preparation of indigo, by M. De Beauvais de Raſeau.
40. Linen-manufacture, by M. De Garſault.
41. Manufacturing of ſtarch.
42. Soap making.

ACCOUNT *of the* IRON MINE *in the* ISLE *of* ELBA, *by* M. TROUSSON DE COUDRAI. *Journ. de Phyſ.* VI. 52.

OF all the kinds of iron ore, none has obtained more notice than that of Elba, both on account of its ſingular beauty and richneſs, and the peculiar ſituation in which it is found. It is the general opinion that the whole of the iſland is an entire maſs of iron ore, and that in approaching it from the ſea, the compaſs is ſo much affected by it, as no longer to preſerve its polarity. Both theſe reports are, however, almoſt equally fabulous. The iron, though extremely abundant, is only found in one particular diſtrict, and the ore itſelf is not in the ſmalleſt degree capable of affecting the magnet.

The only mine that has ever been worked in this iſland, is ſituated on the weſtern ſide cloſe to the channel of Piombino, which ſeparates Elba from the main land of Italy.

The whole, indeed, of this ſide of the iſland, whenever the ſurface is laid bare by torrents, or the rain, ſhows itſelf to be fully charged with iron; all the rocks on the coaſt are interſected with veins of iron ore, more or leſs pure, and mixed with white and red quartz. The rocks themſelves are ſchiſtoſe, conſiſting for the moſt part of novaculite very hard and compact; when expoſed to the air, however, paſſing by decompoſition into a white clay of great fineneſs.

The ore is not found in veins but in detached maſſes of various ſizes, and at different depths, without any apparent order or continuity, preſenting the metal under the various forms of ochre, hematite, micaceous iron ore, manganeſe, and the cryſtallized ore: this latter is the kind that is found in the greateſt abundance, and from which the former appear to be only derivatives. The commoneſt variety of the cryſtallized is in the form of irregular pyramids and needles cluſtered together, and of a grey colour, and brilliant metallic ſplendour, like poliſhed caſt iron. The other two varieties offer cryſtallizations in the form of nail-heads and priſms, ſome as large as the finger, and of ſcales or plates fixed in each other in various directions. Theſe varieties have no uniform colour, but unite in ſplendid aſſemblage the brilliancy of poliſhed ſteel with the brighteſt tints of green, red, black, brown, yellow, blue and violet of every ſhade. Cryſtals of quartz are often found intermixed, diſplaying all the colours of the metal with which they are ſurrounded.

The ſpecific gravity of the ore is nearly ſix times that of water, its hardneſs is very great, and it is for the moſt part entirely free from earthy admixtures: it conſiſts of iron and about 40 per cent of ſulphur, on which account it is readily fuſible.

The whole mine is entirely open to the air, forming a large quarry or excavation, nearly 2000 yards in extent, and of very various depth: the ore begins to be met with thirty or forty yards below the ſurface, and ſeems more abundant and purer in proportion to the depth from which it is procured: the ſuperincumbent earth and looſe ſtones are cleared away by the ſpade and pick-axe, and the blocks of ore reduced to ſmaller pieces by blaſting.

The ſcarcity of wood in the iſland renders it impoſſible to ſmelt any of the ore on the ſpot; the whole of it, therefore, is diſpoſed of at the very moderate price of about twenty ſhillings a ton, to the founderies of Sardinia, Tuſcany, Genoa, Corſica, and the Eccleſiaſtical State. Here it is manufactured in the common manner, except that it requires no flux in the ſmelting proceſs. The produce of caſt iron is about 70, and of bar iron about 50 per cent.

The Elban iron is of the very beſt quality, equal to the fineſt Swediſh: it may be wrought both hot and cold with the greateſt facility, is remarkable tough and *ſtringy*; and entirely free from that brittleneſs when heated, which the beſt French and Spaniſh is but too apt to poſſeſs. On account of theſe valuable properties it is preferred, whenever it is known, to all other kinds for barrels of muſkets.

The property of this mine is veſted in the Prince of Piombino, who is ſovereign of the whole iſland, except Porto-Ferraio and Porto-Langone, the one being uſurped by Tuſcany, and the other by Naples. It finds occupation for about a hundred and fifty of his ſubjects, and brings in a clear annual revenue to the prince of 80,000 crowns.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Monthly Report of Diſeaſes admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

The Diſtrict, in which the Patients of the Finſbury Diſpenſary are viſited, comprehends the Pariſhes of St. James, and of St. John, Clerkenwell; of St. Luke; of St. Sepulchre, within and without; of St. Bartholomew, the Great and the Leſs; the Liberties of the Rolls, and of Glaſs-Houſe Yard; the Town of Iſlington; the Pariſhes of St. Pancras; of St. Andrew, Holborn; and of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-ſquare. This Tract of Ground may properly enough be termed, a North-Weſtern Diſtrict of the Metropolis.

Liſt of Diſeaſes, &c. from May 20, to June 20.

	No. of Caſes.		
Hæmorrhoids	4	Scrophula	3
Worms	7	Jaundice	2
Prurigo	11	Paralyſis	3
		Cough and Dyſpnœa	14
		Dyſpepſia	

Dyspepsia	27
Chronic Rheumatism	12
Acute Rheumatism	5
Lumbago	4
Menorrhagia	10
Diarrhœa	6
Hæmoptysis	6
Sore Throat	1
Continued Fever	10
Pneumonia	2
Dysentery	3
Amenorrhœa	13
Leucorrhœa	9
Asthenia	10
Phthisis	12
Hysteria	6
Dropsy	7
Cephalæa	5
Infantile Diseases	18
Mania	3

It appears, from the above report, that the diseases which have principally prevailed during the last month are *dyspeptic*, or those that originate from some fault in the organs of digestion.

This is, in a certain degree, to be accounted for by the alteration that has taken place in the temperature of the air, which, whilst it has proved favourable to the relief of cartarrhal and rheumatic affections, may, by its increased warmth, have a tendency to relax the tone of the stomach, and thus predispose to those morbid symptoms which are more peculiarly connected with that viscus.

The disorders of the stomach, which have occurred, might, in a large proportion of cases, be clearly traced, in men, to the abuse of spirituous liquors, and in women, in addition to the abuse of spirituous liquors, (to which, after they have once passed over the bounds of sobriety, they are, more than the other sex, completly and irretrievably devoted,) an intemperance in the use of tea. Although this, in a *moral* view, is surely far less dangerous than inebriating stimuli; it is not, perhaps, much less so in its physical effects upon the constitution. Besides that from the degree of debility and depression which it induces, a person is naturally led to have recourse to what are called *tonic* medicines, or to exhilarating cordials.

A remarkable case has occurred of an idiotic girl, about fifteen years of age, who is uniformly thrown into a state of the most violent madness by the hearing of any kind of instrumental music, such as the ringing of bells, the notes of an organ, &c. After the hearing these or any other similar instrument, she, for hours, endeavours to imitate the sound with her voice. What makes this case still more singular is, that, according to her mother's account, she is not in any degree affected in the same way by *singing*.

There was another case of mania, which the sister of the patient attributed to the influence of religious enthusiasm. But whether, in this particular instance, the religion gave rise to the insanity, or the insanity to the religion, it was not in the power of the medical attendant to ascertain.

One of the instances of cephalæa, in the above list, was remarkable from its alternating with an ulceration of the breast. Whilst the latter, either by time, or the application of surgical skill, gradually got better, the former as gradually came on. This alternation had taken place in repeated instances. The pain in the head was at its greatest violence at the period of the patient's first attendance at the dispensary, when the sore was completely healed. As a substitute for the discharge thus stopped, an issue was ordered in the arm, in consequence of which, and partly perhaps in consequence of the Peruvian bark, which was also prescribed, and the enjoyment of country air, the patient for some time past has not, in any considerable degree, suffered from either of the complaints with which she had been before afflicted.

In the cases of amenorrhœa that have occurred during the period that the drawer-up of this report has attended the dispensary, the preparations of steel have exhibited a decided superiority over those of the Peruvian bark, or indeed any other remedy taken into the stomach.

Electricity in one instance proved almost immediately successful. It is to cases like these where a *sudden agitation* of the system is required, that this stimulus seems peculiarly adapted. In a case of paralysis in which it was administered, it produced some appearance of temporary relief, but the patient died on the succeeding day. Perhaps it may be laid down as a general rule, that *chronic* diseases are not to be cured by *violent stimuli*, but rather by the application of those gentle remedies that gradually restore the strength of the constitution.

A case equally remarkable and melancholy has remained for a very long period under the care of the dispensary. It is that of a young woman who, for many years past, has been confined to her bed in a state of universal spasm. She lies rigid and motionless, with her eyes more than half closed, and every other organ of sense almost completely shut against external impression. The physician who at-

tended her, by ſpeaking in her ear as loud as it was poſſible for him to do, ſucceeded only ſo far as to produce a motion of the lips that betrayed an ineffectual endeavour for utterance. It ſeems to be a caſe in which there is an habitual abſence of actual ſenſation, although, by ſome violently exciting cauſe, the ſenſibility may, at times, be imperfectly awakened. Lying in ſuch a ſtate, with ſcarcely any ſymptom of vitality, but a feeble reſpiration, ſhe can be regarded as little elſe than a *breathing corpſe*. Upon this curious caſe being ſtated to a perſon of diſtinguiſhed learning and acuteneſs, he ſuggeſted it as a poſſibility, that conſciouſneſs might ſtill *exiſt*, although it was unable to *appear*, in conſequence of the voluntary muſcles uſually employed in expreſſing it, refuſing in this inſtance to diſcharge their accuſtomed office. This, it is to be hoped, is not actually the caſe. Nothing is more terrific to the imagination than the idea of being buried alive; and what mode of being buried alive can be conceived more truly horrible than for the *ſoul to be entombed in the body*!

J. R.
W. W.

Hatton-garden.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In June, 1800.

FRANCE.

THE following are the particulars of the victories at Engen and Moſkirch, which we were obliged barely to mention in our laſt number. The Imperial army marched from Donaueſchingen on the 2d of May, and arrived at Engen in the courſe of the afternoon, before the French had reached that place. Notwithſtanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining of the poſition of Stockach, yet it was not thought poſſible to proceed ſo far that day, without expoſing to imminent danger the ſeveral corps of the Archduke Ferdinand, and thoſe of Generals Ginglay and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Fribourg and Offenbourg, and join the main army. On the ſame day, the French advanced the army which had, till then, occupied the north eaſt part of Switzerland, and which was oppoſed to the Auſtrians on the ſide of the Griſons and the Voralberg, and brought the whole of it towards Conſtance and Schaffhauſen in the courſe of the following night. On the 3d, in the morning, this force, united to that which had paſſed the Rhine at Schaffhauſen on the 1ſt, attacked and carried the important Auſtrian poſition at Stockach, which had been occupied by Prince Joſeph of Lorraine. On this occaſion the Auſtrians ſuſtained an immenſe and almoſt irretrievable loſs in men, cannon, and ſtores. The Prince having been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Moſkirch, the left flank of General Kray's army was thus left uncovered. In this ſituation, and before the Archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, General Kray was attacked at Engen, about two o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army, commanded by General Moreau. A ſeparate force fell at the ſame time upon the Archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutlingen. The French attacked with different columns in ſucceſſion, and forced every part of the Auſtrian line with as much ſucceſs as could be expected. In the afternoon of the 5th, the different corps of the French being again concentrated in one point, whilſt General Kray had ſtill between thirty and forty thouſand men ſcattered on different points, General Moreau attacked the Auſtrian army at Moſkirch with his whole force, and totally defeated it, notwithſtanding the loſs was very conſiderable on both ſides. On the 6th of May, the retreating Auſtrians took a poſition on the north-ſide of the Danube, in the neighbourhood of Ulm, where, on account of the ſtrength of the poſition, they have been enabled to maintain themſelves ever ſince.

On the 8th of May the right wing of the Auſtrian army, in Italy, commanded by General Elſnitz, who was on Monte Carro, attacked the enemy at Muchi delle Pietra, and ſucceeded ſo well, that at nine o'clock in the morning victory declared in his favour. The General of Diviſion, Grevier, with a great number of officers, and 1000 non-commiſſioned officers and privates were made priſoners. Fifteen pieces of cannon of different ſizes have been taken from him along the coaſt.

Upon the 16th of May the advanced guard, of the famous Army of Reſerve, commanded by General Laſnes, paſſed St. Bernard, and advanced to Aoſta. An Hungarian batalion attempted to defend the entrance into the town. It was beaten

beaten, and had ſeveral killed. St. Bernard was covered with ſnow, and the aſcent extremely ſteep; General Marmont, commanding the artillery, employed two methods: The firſt was a ſimple tree, hollowed in form of an augre, in which were placed the eight-pounders and mortars. One hundred men yoked themſelves to a cable, and dragged along the piece; and it took two days to bring it acroſs St. Bernard! The ſecond was by means of ſledges upon caſtors, which the chief of brigade Gaſſendi had conſtructed at Auxonne. The carriages were diſmounted, and carried piecemeal, except the carriages of the five-pounders, which 10 men carried upon hurdles!

On the 22d of May the Commander in Chief, Berthier, having ſent on the diviſion of Boudet to ſupport the advanced guard, gave orders for them to take Ivrea. The enemy had a garriſon in the citadel, and ſeemed determined to defend the town; they were too few to reſiſt. General Laſnes marched thither on the 23d of May, mounted by ſcaling, and carried the town and citadel; the French found ten pieces of cannon. He purſued the enemy towards Turin; and made 400 priſoners.

The advanced guard of the Army of Reſerve, after having taken Ivrea, proceeded with rapid ſtrides to the Chiuſella and the Po. On the 26th of May the troops paſſed the Chiuſella, and drove the Auſtrians from the banks of that river, towards Chivaſſo. To Chivaſſo the French advanced, and the Auſtrians retreated acroſs the Po, taking up a poſition on the right bank of that river. While the attention of the Auſtrians was occupied by the movements and march of the advanced guard under General Laſnes, the corps under General Murat entered Vercelli on the 27th of May, and proceeded towards the Teſino; the Italian Legion, under General Lechi, directed its courſe down the Seſia, which it paſſed on the 27th. General Turreau's diviſion advanced and took poſſeſſion of Suza and the Brunette. A column of troops penetrated from the Simplon, and marching towards Domo d'Oſſola, turned the Auſtrian poſition on the 28th of May; and General Moncey's diviſion of 25,000 men, marching by Altorf, paſſed Mount St. Gothard on the 25th, and the 26th puſhed its advanced guard to Airolo, and drove the Auſtrian General, Dedovich's, corps to the Lago Maggiore. Whilſt theſe movements were executing, General Laſnes's corps continued its march to the Po, and the Auſtrians conceived that its intention was to croſs that river, and take up a poſition near Aſti, for the purpoſe of cutting off the troops on their paſſage to Turin from Nice. They were completely deceived. After reſting the whole of the 29th of May at Chivaſco, General Laſnes turned ſuddenly off on the night of the 30th, paſſed the Dorea, and, marching along the Po, proceeded to Vercelli and the Teſino to join General Murat, who, on the ſame day, had entered Novara, where, however, he did not remain; but immediately advanced to the Teſino, which he paſſed, and puſhed on to Corbetta, and afterwards entered Milan. — Thus has the Chief Conſul developed his plan. It was not to Turin, nor to the borders of the Genoeſe to raiſe the blockade of Genoa, that he meant to march; but to Milan. There would be collected on the 4th or 5th of June the whole army of reſerve, conſiſting of General Laſnes's, Murat's, and Moncey's diviſions, and the Italian Legion under General Lechi.

By intelligence, received from France, dated the 16th of June, we learn that the Chief Conſul, at the head of the army of reſerve, had alſo taken Pavia, Lodi, Cremona, Breſcia, Placentia, Stradella, and was compleatly maſter of the courſe of the Po. He has proclaimed the reſtoration of the Ciſalpine Republic, and has appointed a proviſional government at Milan. Melas was therefore obliged to concentrate his forces, and the Auſtrians having evacuated Nice, were warmly purſued by Suchet, who took great number of priſoners, and recaptured the Col di Tenda.

The right wing of the army of the Rhine has eſtabliſhed itſelf along the Lech, and entered Augſburg. The centre of the army is oppoſite Gunſburg, and the left near Ulm. On the 5th the Auſtrians attacked the French, near Ulm; but were defeated with the loſs of 2000 men and eight pieces of cannon.

General Maſſena informed the Conſuls of the French Republic, by a diſpatch, dated at Genoa the 5th of June, of a convention, which he had juſt made, for the evacuation of the city of Genoa. He ſays, "Since the 5th of April we have received no ſuccours, either from France or Corſica. Since the 21ſt of May, the people of Genoa have been without bread, and the army have received only ſix ounces *per diem*, compoſed of a mixture half bran and half maize; during the laſt ten days the maize has been replaced by cocoa, and the rations reduced to three ounces! all the horſes have been eaten, and numbers of the inhabitants have died through famine." On the 16th the garriſon began their march, with their arms, baggage, colours, and artillery, to rejoin the centre of the army under

der Suchet, and where, according to the terms, they were at liberty to enter immediately into active service.

The decisive victories gained by the Army of Reserve on the 10th, over Ott, and on the 14th over Melas, reduce to comparative insignificance the previous details. We shall fully describe those victories in our next, and shall hope to add, as their consequence, that they have brought about a wise and necessary peace between France and Austria; and that they will be likely soon to lead to another no less necessary between France and Great Britain.

IRELAND.

Lord Castlereagh moved the house the 16th of May, to resolve itself into a committee upon the Representation Bill. After a short conversation, in which Mr. G. Ponsonby and others proposed to appoint a committee to examine whether the return of the hearth-money tax and the window tax (the criterions by which the three towns, which are to return members, are to be selected) were correct,—the house divided: For going into a committee 127; against it 66; majority 61. The house then resolved itself into a committee upon the Representation Bill. Lord Castlereagh proposed it to fill up the blanks with respect to the bishops, who are to be returned in the following manner to sit in the United Parliament: the first session after the Union, the Primate of Ireland, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Kildare, The Bishop of Derry. In the second session, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Raphoe, the Bishop of Limerick, the Bishop of Dromore; and so on till the sixth session, the Bishop of Ossory, &c. This clause was agreed to. Another division took place in the committee, on a clause of the bill: ayes 109; noes 67. Lord Castlereagh then proceeded to state the grounds on which he should propose to select the thirty-one towns, who are to elect members to serve in the Imperial Parliament. The towns which he proposed to return members were—Waterford, Limerick, Belfast, Drogheda, Newry, Kilkenny, Derry, Galway, Clonmell, Wexford, Youghal, Bandon, Armagh, Dundalk, Kinsale, Lisburn, Sligo, Carlow, Ennis, Dungarvon, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New Ross, Tralee, Cashel, Dungannon, Portarling, Enniskillen, and Carrickfergus. The city of Dublin two members, Cork two, and the University one.

A debate on Lord Castlereagh's motion took place in the House of Commons on the 23d of May, for bringing a Bill of Union between the two kingdoms, when the house divided, and the numbers appeared to be ayes 160; noes 130; majority 30.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 26th of June, James Hadfield, who fired a pistol at the king at Drury Lane theatre, was brought to trial for high treason, and acquitted on proof of his insanity.

The House of Commons in a committee on the Income Tax, on the 19th of May Mr. Rose moved a resolution, empowering commissioners to surcharge persons whom they shall detect in fraud; to tax, according to their description of income, persons who reside occasionally in this country; and to restrict to persons making 2000l. per annum the right of appeal to the commercial commissioners, which several resolutions were, after a conversation between Messrs. Tierney, Alderman Curtis, Bastard, M. A. Taylor, Jolliffe, and Sir W. Geary, agreed to. The house, in a committee on the Income Bill, on the 20th of May, resolved, 1st. That it is the opinion of the committee, that the rules prescribed in the several acts for granting duties on income, as far as relates to the mode of ascertaining income arising from land occupied by the owner, or by a tenant at rack-rent, shall be repealed. 2. That in lieu thereof, such income arising from land occupied by the owner, or by a tenant at a rack-rent, shall be taken in the proportion herein after specified to the aggregate amount of the following articles, viz. rent for one year payable to the landlord; parochial and other rates and assessments charged on the said lands, or upon the occupiers in respect of such lands, on the average of three years, ending on the 25th day of March preceding, if payable by the occupier; the value of all tithes, when taken in kind, or the sum paid or payable for the same, or agreed to be paid in satisfaction for the same, within or for the last preceeding or current year. If such aggregate amount be under 300l. a year, then the income shall be taken at three-fifths of such amount; and if at 300l. or upwards, then at three fourths of such amount; and in case of lands occupied by the owner, the income arising therefrom shall be taken at the aggregate amount of the rent at which the same are worth to be let by the year, according to the ordinary rent of lands of the like quality, and under the like circumstances, in the same neighbourhood, and two-third parts of what would be computed to be the income of the tenant at rack-rent, as above mentioned. 3d. Resolved, that it is expedient that the provisions of the said acts, which exempt any person from the said duties, who shall be resident

reſident in this kingdom for a temporary purpoſe ſhall not exempt any perſon reſident for more than ſix months. 4. Reſolved, that in all caſes, where the commiſſioners appointed to execute the ſaid acts, ſhall aſſeſs any perſon at any greater amount than the ſum delivered in his ſtatement, or ſhall increaſe ſuch aſſeſſments, ſuch commiſſioners ſhall be authorized to charge ſuch perſons, for every ſuch increaſe beyond the ſum delivered in his ſtatement, with a proportion not exceeding double the amount, by which the duties with ſuch perſons would otherwiſe have been chargeable, under or by virtue of the ſaid acts, or either of them, ſhall be increaſed.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the Income Bill, the 26th of May. Mr. Pitt moved ſeveral amendments, and verbal alterations, which were agreed to. On the clauſe relative to farmers, a debate aroſe, that laſted nearly three hours, whether, in the aſſeſſment of their income tax, they ſhould be charged three-fifths, when the groſs amount of tithes, pariſh-rate, and rent, made 300l. At length, Mr. Vanſittart moved, that the word "tithe" ſhould be omitted.

For his motion 23; againſt it 88.

The houſe again divided on the clauſe which gave a diſcretionary power to commiſſioners to make out Schedules: for the clauſe 61; againſt it 8. On the clauſe which limits to income 200l. thoſe who are to be amenable to their ſeveral diſtrict commiſſioners; the houſe was occupied a conſiderable time: at length, it was agreed, that it ſhould be reduced to 200l. The reſolutions, and the reſt of the clauſes were agreed to.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of May, and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

ANSTEE, W. Dunſtable, ſtraw-hat manufacturer. (Parker, Gray's-inn)

Anderſon, A. and D. Robertſon, Coleman-ſtreet, merchants. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)

Bennett, T. Butcher-hall-lane, glazier. (Crompton, and Lys, Took's-court)

Berthoud, H. Adam's-court, merchant. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital-ſquare)

Brice, J. Trowbridge, clothier. (Dyne, Serjeant's-inn)

Bell, W. Baſinghall-ſtreet, baize-factor. (Wild, Warwick-ſquare)

Carden, W. Briſtol, merchant. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's-inn)

Croſsley, C. Warrington, inn-keeper. (Topping, Warrington)

Davis, O. Vine-ſtreet, brewer. (Harman, Jermyn-ſtreet)

Davis, A. W. George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, portrait-painter. (Dunns, Threadneedle-ſtreet)

Dye, W. Great Yarmouth, ſhip builder. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)

Edwards, J. Kennington, taylor. (Patten, Croſs-ſtreet, Hatton Garden)

Evans, E. Exeter, dealer in ſalt. (Trigg, St. Thomas, near Exeter)

Freethy, J. Strand, jeweller. (Biſhop and Thompſon, Eſſex-ſtreet)

Frome, J. P. St. Stephens, Walbrook, merchant. (Moore, Johnſon's Court)

Frederic, V. Sloane-ſtreet, book and muſic ſeller. (Comrie, Fleet-ſtreet)

Godwin, J. Nailſea, dealer. (P. Lewis, Temple)

Greenly, W. St. Martin, Hereford, hop-merchant. (Bird and Nicholls, Hereford)

Guy, W. Little Bell Alley, victualler. (Wild, Warwick-ſquare)

Holloway, D. Aylesbury, inn-holder. (Roſe, Mannings, and Roſe, Gray's-inn)

Hookway, W. St. John-ſtreet, baker. (Smith, Villier's-ſtreet)

Hobſon, J. Moorgate, in Netherthony, dealer. (Battye, Chancery-lane)

Hawkins, J. ſen. and jun. Rotherhithe Wall, boat builders. (Shepherd and Cooke, Dean-ſtreet, Southwark)

Hayes, J. M. Ludlow, woollen draper. (Price, and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)

Hanſard, P. Briſtol, baker. (Lewis, Gray's-inn)

Jones, D. Pontypool, draper. (Price and Williams, Lincoln s-inn)

Jacobs, J. Liverpool, hardwareman. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)

Kemp, S. Catherine-ſtreet, Tower Hill, cheeſemonger. (Dawes, Angel-court)

King, E. London, merchant. (Coſte, Wincheſter-ſtreet)

Lowe, J. Finsbury-place, merchant. (Willis, Warnford-court)

Latimer, R. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Royle, Cheſter)

Lea, H. College Hill, merchant. (Brown, Friday-ſtreet)

Liveſey, T. Hippings, grocer. (Hurd, Furnival's-inn)

Motley, J. Huddersfield, woolſtapler. (Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn)

Maſterman, T. H. Bucklersbury, warehouſeman. (Brown, Friday-ſtreet)

Moſes, L. Abergavenny, ironmonger. (Price, Abergavenny)

Mallett, R. North Tawton, ſhopkeeper. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)

Mead, H. South Bruham, dealer in cheeſe. (Dyne, Serjeant's-inn)

Neale, W. Frome Solwood, innholder. (Davies, Warminſter)

Oldfield, J. Leeds, cloth merchant. (Battye, Chancery-lane)

Paterſon, A. Falmouth, ſurgeon. (Shepherd and Addington, Gray's-inn)

Panten, L. Alderſgate-ſtreet, goldſmith. (Wild. Warwick-ſquare)

Parker, G. Strand, victualler. (Welch and Lee, Alderſgate-ſtreet)

Roche, R. Rocheſter, draper. (Scott and Landen, Mildred's-court)

Stevenſon, W. King's Row, Pancras, ſcrivener. (Batchellor, Clement's-inn)

Sharland, G. South Moulton, ſcrivener. (Fairbank, Ely Place)

Slater, W. Baſinghall-Street, warehouſeman. (Palmer and Tomlinſon, Warnford court)

Sherwood, J. Birmingham, ſadler. (Hunt, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn)

Skurry, J. G. Threadneedle-ſtreet, merchant. (Wodeſon, Hardy, and Barlow, Auſtin Friars)

Thompſon, H. D. Crewkerne, ſurgeon. (Willet and Anneſley, Finsbury-ſquare)

Tankard, J. and R. Birmingham, factors. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's-inn)

Turner, T. Gee Croſs, inn-keeper. (Lingard and Dale, Stockport)

Winter, T. W. Kingſton, Hull, innholder. (Sykes, New-inn)

Whitchurch, R. Cambridge, brewer. (Allens, Clifford's-inn)

Whiffin, T. Stroud, ſhopkeeper. (Sudlow and Richardſon, Monument Yard)

Whitaker, J. Doncaſter, wine-merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)

Yarker, W. Lancaſter, merchant. (Chambre, Gray's-inn)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, M. Paternoſter Row, bookſeller, July 1.

Atkinſon, W. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, linen-draper, June 21.

Aldred, G. and J. B. Fowler, Ipſwich, coal-merchants, July 9.

Barren, W. Sculcoates, grocer, June 16.

Bevan, T. R. Baſinghall-ſtreet, ſcrivener, July 29.

Bainbridge. J. Briſtol, linen-draper, June 14.

Booth, W. T. Dutton, and S. and R. Booth, Royſton, cotton manufacturers, June 24

Biſhop, J. and E. Pickering, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturers, July 7. (final.)

Bancroft, J. jun. Derby, mercer, July 5.

Cook, T. Whitwell, dealer, June 18.

Cheap, A. and A. Loughman, Swithen's-lane, merchants, June 3.

Carr, B. Heckmondwicke, carpet manufacturer, June 30.

Carlton,

Carlton, J. Holbeck, Hull, cotton-ſpinner, July 12. (final.)
Chiſſold, W. Stroud, linen draper, July 7. (final.)
Cragg, J. Loughborough, linen-draper, July 22. (final.)
Cook, J. Ringwood, clothier, July 23.
Cazalis, J. and H. Canton, Sherborne-lane, merchants, July 29. (final.)
Cooke, A. and M. Beſancon, Kennington, ſchool-miſtreſſes, July 8. (final.)
Cole, H. Bell's Buildings, warehouſeman, July 5. (final.)
Dodſon, J. jun. Milnthorpe, horſe-dealer, June 19.
Dix, J. Falmouth, mariner, July 4.
De Gurchy, J. P. and P. Gavey, London, merchants, June 28.
Denton, R. Liverpool, linen-draper, July 1 and 3.
Drought, T. F. Ilminſter, druggiſt, July 5.
Dalton, W. Deptford, potter, July 5. (final.)
Davis, G. Ilminſter, draper, July 7.
Dawſon, J. Strand, linen draper, Auguſt 2.
Ellwood, J. and T. Iſmay, Briſcoe, calico-printers, June 26.
Elton, J. Walford, leather-breeches maker, July 9.
Emmott, J. Bush-lane, merchant, July 7.
Farquhar, J. Cavendiſh-court, merchant, July 15.
Figgins, R. Devizes, feedſman, July 7.
Fletcher, T. Fair Coats, dimity manufacturer, July 10. (final.)
Gordon, A. Snowhill, cordwainer, June 21.
Galt, T. Whitehaven, merchant, June 25.
Gardiner, G. Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper, June 28.
Gotty, J. St. Dunſtan's Alley, wine and brandy merchant, July 1.
Griſdale, T. Bolton-le-Moors, muſlin manufacturers, July 11.
Gadd, A. Briſtol, brewer, July 2. (final.)
Gentzen, H. Sherrard-ſtreet, taylor, July 8.
Harris, C. Briſtol, fruiterer, June 23.
Hewitt, J. G. Biddeford, merchant, June 17.
Haigh, J. Low Whitley, factor, June 23.
Huntſmem, W. and R. Aſline, Atterſliff, button makers, June 30.
Hughes, S. Charles-ſtreet, Soho, perfumer, July 1.
Hatton, H. Weſt Houghton, and J. Maſon, Mancheſter, fuſtian manufacturers, July 8.
Hardcaſtle, J. Birmingham, grocer, July 7. (final.)
Howgrave, J. Leeds, victualler, July 23. (final.)
Jenkins, J. Exeter linen-draper, June 28.
Kohne, N. A. Boyſon and J. C. Schalck, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, merchants, June 17.
Knight. E. Brick-lane, cloth-manufacturer, June 28.
Kirkpatrick, G. Halifax, linen-draper, July 3. (final.)
Linley, F. Holborn, muſic-ſeller, July 5.
Mark, G. Liſle-ſtreet, woollen-draper, June 21.
Mead, C. Charlotte-ſtreet, builder, June 21.
Meyricke, J. C. M. Eyre, and F. Fulford, St. Paul's Church Yard, warehouſemen, July 5.
Mayſon, R. High-ſtreet, Whitechapel, oil and colourman, July 5.
Marſhall, J. and J. Trewinnard, Cherry Garden-ſtreet, brewers, July 15.
Mathiſon, D. and J. Patteſon, Mancheſter, builders, July 5. (final.)
Morton, J. Liverpool, ironmonger, July 7.
Nicholſon, T. Sculcoates, and S. Nicholſon, Kingſton, woollen-drapers, June 18.
Nightingale, W. and G. Lombard-ſtreet, bankers, July 1.
Owl, E. jun. Falmouth, mariner, June 23.
Pomfret, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, July 7.
Parker, J. Clithero, cotton-ſpinner, July 8.
Poole, J. Preſton, grocer, June 30.
Perks, G. Alceſter, mercer, June 27.
Pain, E. Piccadilly, wax-chandler, July 7.
Paſcoe, J. late of the Sir Stephen Luſhington Indiaman, July 12.
Roſevear, J. Lyncombe, builder, June 18.
Rothwell, W. Mancheſter, cotton-manufacturer, July 1.
Roberts, J. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, upholſterer, July 29.
Robinſon, F. Gracechurch-ſtreet, woollen-draper, July 29. (final.)
Richardſon, B. Long Acre, coach-maker, July 8. (final.)
Smart, J. P. Hanover-ſtreet, taylor, July 12.
Sayers, J. Slough, inn-keeper, July 7.
Taylor, J. Maiden-lane, warehouſeman, June 14.
Townſend, J. Cheſterfield, mercer, July 15.
Tompſon, J. Craven-ſtreet, Strand, July 1. (final.)
Thompſon, E. Eaſtoff, merchant, July 4.
Tovey, W. jun. Bridge Road, Lambeth, grocer, July 29. (final.)
Vale, W. Bunhill Row, watchmaker, July 12.
Wright, T. Eaſington, coach-maſter, June 10.
Wright, A. Market Raiſin, Hawker, July 15.
Watts, N. Stone Houſe, clothier, June 23.
Willans, W. Batley, woolſtapler, June 30.
White, J. Strand, hatter, July 1. (final.)
Wilkins, W. Wapping Wall, grocer, July 1.
Warner, W. Hazle Hill, clothier, July 7. (final.)
Walker, J. Lawrence-lane, warehouſeman, July 8. (final.)

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] W. Cook, eſq. of Clerkenwell, ſolicitor, to Miſs Mary Ann Lowe, daughter of Mr. James Lowe, of Pentonville.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Lieut. Col. Howard, of the Coldſtream Regt. to Lady Charlotte Primroſe, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Roſeberry.

Mr. W. F. Whiſtinghauſen, of Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfryars, merchant, to Miſs M. A. Schneider, youngeſt daughter of J. H. Schneider, eſq. of Southgate.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. Enock, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Mary Naylor, daughter of J. Naylor, eſq. of James-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare.

At St. Magnus Church, Benjamin Outram, eſq. of Butterly Hall, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Anderſon, daughter of Dr. Anderſon.

At Greenwich, Henry Wilſon, eſq. to Miſs Lowe.

Captain Butt, of the royal navy, to Miſs Sykes; and on the ſame day, Mr. Thomas Moore, of Norfolk-ſtreet, to Miſs A. Sykes, daughter of Mr. Sykes, of Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Capt. Harcourt, of the 20th regt. to Miſs Harcourt, daughter of R. Harcourt, eſq.

J. R. Miller, eſq. of Caſtle Court, Budge Row, to Miſs Harriet Brown, daughter of Mr. W. Brown, merchant, Billiter-ſquare.

Mr. Gibſon, of Cateaton-ſtreet, to Miſs Charlotte Field, daughter of W. Field, Eſq. of Cannonbury.

Lieut. Col. Anſon, of the 15th light dragoons, to Miſs Hamilton of Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet.

At St. George, Hanover-ſquare, Rev. J. Shaw, of Everington, Berks, to Miſs Agnes Iſabella Benge, of Park Place, St. James's.

Mr. Samuel Mendham, of Rood-lane, Fenchurch-ſtreet, youngeſt ſon of John Mendham, eſq. of Highgate, to Miſs Field, only daughter of J. Field, eſq. of Lower Thames-ſtreet.

Died.] In Upper Guildford-ſtreet, James Moneypenny, of Maytham Hall, Kent.

In Scotland Yard, Whitehall, S Pegge, eſq. one of the grooms of his majeſty's privy chamber.

Mrs. Suſan Towry, wife of G. P. Towry, eſq. of the Victualling Office.

In Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, Mr. Tho. Whittle, firſt clerk to the Alderman's Juſtice Room, Guildhall; this gentleman united a moſt amiable diſpoſition, and an excellent heart, to a ſound and well cultivated underſtanding. He has died in the prime of life, poſſeſſed of the eſteem of a numerous and diſcerning acquaintance.

At his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, aged 43, W. Boſanquet, eſq. partner in the houſe of Forſter, Lubbock, and Co. and brother of J. Boſanquet, eſq. one of the bank directors. The unhappy fate of this gentleman holds out another inſtance of the inſtability of human happineſs. In the higheſt health and ſpirits, he

he had been playing ſeveral hours with a friend at a game of cheſs, when deſigning to walk out upon a balcony on the firſt floor, which had unfortunately been removed a few days before, and which circumſtance he had forgotten, he fell to the ground. The conſequences were, a diſlocation of the ſpinal vertebræ of the back, and his death, after the courſe of three days. He married Miſs Ives of Norwich, and by her has had ten lovely children, all living, two of them twins, but a few months old. Their happineſs was a theme of pleaſure to all who knew them, and Mr. Boſanquet was not only a moſt affectionate huſband, a moſt fond and affectionate father, an excellent ſon and brother, but likewiſe a gentleman of the fineſt literary attainments. Under all the circumſtances of this tragical cataſtrophe, few accidents of ſuch a nature, have been attended with circumſtances more deeply affecting.

At Camberwell of a decline, Mr. Stephen Day, partner with Mr. Bunwell, Bedford-ſtreet, Covent-garden, aged 39 years. He was diſtinguiſhed by extraordinary talents for buſineſs, by a clear and diſcriminative underſtanding, unremitting induſtry, unyielding perſeverance, and active enquiry, joined to the ſtricteſt integrity and the moſt ſacred regard to truth. He was gentle, friendly and benevolent, exemplary in all the relations of life, and firmly attached to the principles of religion. At twelve years of age he came an errand-boy to Bedford-ſtreet, where his good qualities gradually raiſed him to a ſhare in the buſineſs, in the management of which he had for many years taken a leading part. He has left a wife and one daughter.

Sir Godfrey Webſter, Bart. and M.P. for Wareham; in a paroxyſm of phrenzy, he put an end to his exiſtence, by ſhooting himſelf through the head, at his houſe in Hanover-ſquare. Seven thouſand per ann. reverts to Lady Holland, in conſequence of the death of Sir Godfrey. That Lady's property produced 17,000 laſt year, and this year it will produce nothing. The ſudden change of fortune is ſuppoſed to have embarraſſed Sir Godfrey exceedingly, and together with his domeſtic afflictions, to have been the cauſe of his committing ſuicide.

At the age of 83, Mr. Benjamin Kenton, one of the wealthieſt citizens of London. He formerly kept a tavern, in Whitechapel; he then became a wine merchant in the Minories, and went very largely into the trade of exporting Porter. By his induſtry and frugality he had accumulated a fortune of nearly 300,000l. He has left no immediate deſcendant, but one grand-ſon, who was but little in his favour. His legacies were as follow:—

To John Coles	20,000
Mr. Till, Executor	2,000
Mr. Baldwin, ditto	2,000
Mr. Watts, ditto	2,000
Mr. Holford ditto	2,000
Mr. Uſher	2,000
The Chamberlain of London	1,000
Alderman Harley	1,000
Mr. Wall	500
Mr. Vaughan	2,000
Mr. Smith (the grandſon) per ann.	800
The Vintners Company	4,000
Blind Charity of Chriſt's Hoſp.	20,000
Chriſt's Hoſpital	5,000
St. Bartholomew's	5,000
Bethlem and Bridewell	5,000
Lying-in-hoſpital	2,000
Philanthropic	1,500
Aſylum	1,500
Foundling	1,500

Suddenly at his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, on the 4th of June, the Hon. Sir Francis Buller, Bart. in the 55th year of his age, one of the judges of the court of King's-bench. In his death the profeſſion has loſt a worthy and learned member, one whom it has been ſaid nature deſigned for a lawyer. He was promoted to the dignity of the coif, and elevated to the magiſterial bench at a very early period of his age, we believe in a manner unexampled: but this is the age of *young men*, whether ſtateſmen, generals, or lawyers. Judge Buller was the ſecond ſon of James Buller, eſq. of Morval, in the county of Cornwall, a repreſentative for that county, by Jane, daughter of Allen, earl Bathurſt. The parliamentary intereſt of his father was well known, and may very well account for the ſon's rapid riſe to an eminent rank in his favorite profeſſion. After being educated at Wincheſter ſchool, he entered a member of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in Eaſter Term 1772. In November 1777 was appointed a King's Counſel, and the 27th of the ſame month was made judge of the Cheſter circuit. Upon the death of Sir Richard Aſton in 1778, he was, at the inſtance of Lord Mansfield, made a judge of the Court of King's-bench, which ſtation in June 1794 he reſigned on account ill health, and was removed to the court of Common Pleas, from which place we underſtand he was about to reſign alſo; having his Majeſty's leave on the ſcore of his declining health. His profeſſional *debut* did not in any manner foretel his future elevation, his proſpect, except for the extraneous aid abovementioned, appeared as dull as his ſtudy at the time, which was that of the ſcience of a ſpecial pleader. In this he had for maſter the preſent judge Aſhhurſt, who for profeſſional erudition has been placed on the higheſt ſcale. If therefore it is become the faſhion to make ſpecial pleading an introduction to the better part of the profeſſion; theſe two great men may be ſaid to have eſtabliſhed that faſhion. Mr. Erſkine, after laying down his ſword, wielded a pen at this gentleman's deſk. The conduct of this diſtinguiſhed magiſtrate has generally had the air of inflexibility of opinion and ſentiment, but it cannot be forgotten that he once wanted that calmneſs and firmneſs which greatly become and adorn the magiſtrate, diſpenſing and explaining law and juſtice from the bench. It was at the famous trial of the Dean of St. Aſaph,

Aſaph, when after carrying his oppoſition to Mr. Erſkine even to threats and commands, he felt conſtrained to withdraw them. Mr. Erſkine had put a queſtion to the jury relative to the meaning of their verdict: Mr. Juſtice Buller objected to its propriety: the counſel repeated it, and perſiſted in demanding an anſwer, the judge again interpoſed his authority in theſe emphatic words--"Sit down, Mr. Erſkine; know your duty, or I ſhall be obliged to make you know it."—Mr. Erſkine with equal animation replied "I know my duty as well as your lordſhip knows *your*'s; I ſtand here as the advocate of a fellow citizen and *I will not ſit down*. The judge after this remained ſilent, and the advocate perſiſted in his queſtion. Judge Buller was never in parliament; his relation, Francis Buller, a major in the Cornwall Militia, was choſen a repreſentative for the Borough of Weſtlooe, at the general election in 1762, and this circumſtance has occaſioned many miſtakes, by one of theſe perſons being taken for the other.

The political world has loſt one of its beſt champions in the death of Monſieur Mallet du Pan, who expired on Saturday, the 10th of May, at the houſe of his intimate friend the Count de Lally-Tolendal, in Ormond-place, Richmond, Surry. Soon after his arrival in England, nearly three years ago, he experienced an alteration in his conſtitution, which he aſcribed to the change of climate; and this indiſpoſition terminated in that diſorder, which in this Iſland appears more inexorable than elſewhere, a conſumption. He was born in 1749, at Geneva, that city which gave birth to the celebrated philoſopher Rouſſeau, and the no leſs celebrated financier Necker, of which republic like many of his anceſtors, he was a citizen. M. Mallet du Pan, according to the cuſtom of his countrymen, and eſpecially of the Swiſs, went early into the world to ſeek his fortune, and fixed upon Paris as the great market on the continent for talents of every rate: we do not however hear much of him as a man of letters till his concern with the *Mercure Francois*, a publication of conſiderable celebrity and of which the direction at length fell into his hands. The leading article in this print was always underſtood to be from his own pen, and in this he ſhewed more modeſty than the editors of ſimilar publications, in other countries, for he did not direct the ſubject matter to be diſplayed in larger types, or with leads and ſpaces to give it conſpicuity, but had it printed in a ſmaller letter than that which compoſed the body of the work. His conduct on the firſt burſt of the revolution ſhews him to have been little more than what we in England denominate a Whig, and a little leſs than we now underſtand by the character of a Tory. In the courſe of this great political conteſt he was often aſſailed by thoſe whoſe views and intereſts he oppoſed, and through this, and other cauſes, he contracted an acerbity of temper, which no profeſſions of philoſophical moderation and impartiality could conceal. We do not pretend to know what was his political *profeſſion de foi* in his laſt moments; but we may ſay, without fear of contradiction, it being known to all anatomiſts, that by looking *too earneſtly* on an object and then ſhutting the eye, the figure and form of the object remains on the retina, but is never theleſs found to aſſume a *different hue*. His *Mercure Britannique*, which he ſet up ſoon after his arrival in England, was diſcontinued a ſhort time before his deceaſe. Its effect as an *Anti-jacobin* we believe, did not altogether gratify the hopes of its moſt ſanguine ſupporters. In the laſt literary campaign he made in France, his banner was inſcribed with the words *les parliamentaires*, but on the aſcendancy of the *Briſſetines* he was compelled to retreat from the republic after making a fruitleſs attempt to rally with the Malouets and Lallys. The political horizon grew more and more cloudy, and the *Mercure* fell into the hands of Poultier, with whom he has ſince had a literary and political quarrel. The new combatant on the ſame ſide endeavoured to preſerve the keen edge of this once powerful weapon, but it was now found too impotent againſt the numerous literary adverſaries who ſtarted up every day: the valor therefore of our modern Patrocles, tho' clad in Achilles' armour, could not terrify his *ſans culottes* enemies, and he was himſelf, after the memorable 10th of Auguſt, obliged to flee from the field of battle. In the next year (1793) Monſieur Mallet du Pan took up his quarters at Bruſſels, where he publiſhed, *Conſiderations ſur la Nature de la Revolution de France, & ſur les Cauſes que en Prolonge la Durée*. Here again he experienced the fate of many great warriors being compelled to fall back upon Holland. At Leyden the next year 1794 he ſent another tract from the preſs in the way of a *trumpet of Allarm*, and called it, *Les Dangers qui menacent Europe*. His quarters a third time were beaten up, and he took poſt at Vienna, where he with more ſafety to himſelf, but with leſs annoyance to the foe, let off ſeveral political opuſcules. In the capital of Germany he was not quite at his eaſe, and was beſides too far from the ſcene of action to wield his pen with full effect. He had ſome thoughts of taking up a permanent reſidence in Switzerland, near his native place; but Bonaparte occaſioned his expulſion with that of a few others, by expreſs deſire. London appeared now the only ſafe garriſon left for the proſecution of his pen-and-ink defence of the *old cauſe*. It is ſaid that Lewis XVI. when near his end, repoſed confidence in him, and once entruſted him with a ſpecial commiſſion to Germany: he was however far from enjoying the good opinion of thoſe who had been moſt about the perſon of that unfortunate monarch. When the partizans of Royalty were preparing to fly in all directions, thoſe who reſolved to ſtay behind complained of the inefficacy of M. Mallet du Pan's reaſoning, which could not keep the fugitives at their poſts. *Cur non remoratur Ituræos?* It muſt however be acknowledge

knowledged, that M. Mallet du Pan has from the commencement of this unexampled conflict, been indefatigable in the employment of his talents, which were unqueſtionably enviable for their brilliancy and variety. Nor ought we to arraign him for the tendency of his labours, if they were directed, as he affirmed, to the ſupport of *ſocial order* and the defence of *national rights*: for what good citizen would not join in an endeavour to maintain the doctrine of the independency of ſtates. If he believed the peace of Europe to be in danger from the machinations of Jacobins, then may he be excuſed for his intemperate ſallies at times, and for the inveterate hatred he has uniformly manifeſted againſt every act bearing the name or even *ſuſpicion* of Jacobiniſm. Mr. Flood, the Iriſh Orator, ſome years ago was called over to England to aid an Engliſh oppoſition; he failed. M. Mallet du Pan, a Swiſs writer, was invited to England alſo to ſilence the political reformers of the preſent day: thoſe who allured him here muſt have ſaid with Ulyſſes ———*tibi ſe peritura reſervant* JACOBINS. How happily or ſucceſsfully he might have compleated the deſign of his coming, had he lived longer, or what ſhare of praiſe is due to his memory, for what he has actually performed, it is impoſſible to ſay, becauſe of the number of his well deſerving rivals in the taſk. As a gentleman he was, we believe much reſpected, and in nothing can that reſpect be more ſincerely ſhewn than in the proviſion now making for his widow and four children, who, as it ſhould ſeem, are left unprovided for by his death. M. Mallet du Pan has exhibited in the laſt part of his life one of thoſe ſingular circumſtance which has ſomething paradoxical in it: for, tho' born a republican, and bred a proteſtant, he has been enrolled theſe ten years paſt with thoſe fighting for the reſtoration of a Monarchy, and the maintenance of the Roman Catholic Religion. It may be thought not leſs remarkable that M. Mallet du Pan was acquainted with Voltaire in the latter days of that great man's life, and had often expreſſed the higheſt admiration for his writings. His friend M. Malouet, the celebrated orator in the *aſſemblée conſtituente*, was with him at his death, and with the following perſons of diſtinction attended his funeral, viz. The Prince de Poix, formerly captain of the body guards to Louis XV, and Lord Sheffield, pall-bearers. M. Rigaud and his eldeſt ſon, chief mourners. M. Fagel, Greffier to the ſtates general of the United Provinces, and the Hon. Mr. Trevor, formerly the Britiſh Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin; Sir John Macpherſon, and Mr. Whitſhead Keene, members of the Houſe of Commons; and the Count de Lally Tolendal, deputy to the ſtates general of France in 1789. The Corpſe was followed by two lines of Swiſs and Geneveſe, and by a conſiderable number of Engliſh and French gentlemen: among the former were M. Baron Maſeres, Mr. G. Penn, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Bowles. Mr. John Gifford, Mr. Flint, the Rev. Meſſrs. Sparrow, Young and Wollaſton. He was buried on Thurſday the 14th of May in the New Church Yard, Richmond, and as we are informed ſeveral Swiſs gentlemen have ſignified their intention of erecting an unadorned monument over the grave of their celebrated and eloquent countryman.

[The Rev. Daniel Phillips, of Hapton, in the county of Norfolk, whoſe death was announced, page 409, in our Magazine for May, was the ſon of the Rev. Daniel Phillips, a diſſenting clergyman, who reſided at Gwinfryn, near Pullheli, in North Wales. He received his claſſical education in the ſchool at Pullheli, from whence he was removed by his father to the academy at Caermarthen. He finiſhed his ſtudies with Dr. Latham, who conducted, for many years at Finbern, near Derby, a ſeminary devoted to the education of young men for the miniſtry, amongſt Proteſtant-diſſenters, with diſtinguiſhed and deſerved reputation. On leaving this academy, Mr. Phillips accepted the office of paſtor to a ſmall congregation. It was here, that he firſt rejected a very liberal offer in the eſtabliſhed church, which was made by a near relation, and which was afterwards repeated, both for himſelf, and with a view to his ſon. On theſe occaſions, he might have exchanged the narrow income of five and thirty pounds per annum, which he received as a miniſter among the diſſenters, for two hundred and fifty in the eſtabliſhed church; but he could not conform, with an approving conſcience. He had the greater merit in relinquiſhing all proſpect of preferment in the church, on account of his circumſtances in life, for he had a young and numerous family; and when the patronage of his friend was preſſed upon him for the laſt time, he had loſt the greater part of his wife's fortune by a bankrupt. From Ripley, Mr. Philips removed to Eaſtwood, and afterwards to Sowerby, in Yorkſhire, where he officiated at miniſter, more than forty years. On the death of Dr. Stanton, he was appointed ſucceſſor to that gentleman, at Hapton. Here he ſpent in retirement and independance, the laſt twelve years of his life. He was a man of conſiderable talents, both as a ſcholar and a divine. His knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages in particular, was extenſive; the former he could both write and ſpeak with elegance and fluency, and after he had paſſed his ſeventieth year, his correſpondence with his ſon was often carried on in that language. He was much reſpected in his neighbourhood by churchmen, as well as by diſſenters; for his ſeparation from the eſtabliſhment originated not in party principles, but in the conviction of his own mind; and while he exerciſed the right of private judgment for himſelf, he allowed and maintained that right to its greateſt extent, on behalf of others. He died at the advanced age of 84; and, till his laſt illneſs, which was lingering and painful, had been rarely prevented from fulfilling the duties of his profeſſion.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

[*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Schoolmaſters Aſſociation in the Northern counties, lately held their annual meeting at Newcaſtle; when the members preſent had the ſatisfaction to find, on an examination of the accounts, that their funds were in a flouriſhing ſtate. Several reſpectable names were added to the aſſociation, and a conſiderable addition was alſo made to the liſt of thoſe public-ſpirited noblemen and gentlemen, who aſſiſt in carrying into effect the benevolent purpoſes of this inſtitution, by their annual ſubſcriptions.—The Rev. John Farret, vicar of Stanwix near Carliſle, was re-elected Preſident; and the Rev. Edward Prowitt, Mr. Hugh Johnſon, and Mr. Ralph Dees, were reſpectively elected to fill the offices of vice-preſident, treaſurer, and ſecretary.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Wm. Embleton, merchant, at Berwick, to Miſs Braidwood. Mr. Joſ. Carr, to Mrs. Scaife.

The Rev. Wm. Addiſon, rector of Middleſex, St. George's, to Miſs Fountain, of Leeds.

At Corbridge, Mr. Wm. Thompſon, of Dyke-houſe, near Hartlepool, to Miſs Iſabella Snowball, of Dilſton, near Corbridge.

At Barnard Caſtle, Mr. Jacob Rabler, Tanner, to Miſs Steele.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Robert Barkas, grocer. Mr. Tho. Barkas, formerly a ſlater, and latterly of the cuſtoms of this port. Mrs. Richardſon, wife of Mr. J. Richardſon; and a few days afterwards Mr. Joſ. Richardſon, their ſon; another of their ſons had alſo died a few weeks before. Aged 99, Mrs. Robinſon, a maiden lady. Miſs Mary Weſtmorland, daughter of the late Mr. Weſtmorland of the cloſe. Aged 66, Mr. Matthew Prior, ſilverſmith, and aſſay-maſter. Mr. Jno. Barron, ſtay-maker.

At Spital, near Hexham, Mrs. Featherſtonhaugh, relict of the late Wm. Featherſtonhaugh, eſq. of Hexham.

At Hexham, aged 70, Mrs. Ann Midford.

At Barnard Caſtle, aged 42, Mrs. Alice Ewbank, wife of Mr. W. Ewbank, Tanner.

At Sunderland, Mr. Wm. Dobſon, bookſeller. At Biſhopſwearmouth, Mr. Robert Richardſon, ſhip owner.

At North Shields, Mr. Wm. Robſon, watch and clock maker.

At Witton Gilbert, aged 27, Miſs Dixon, daughter of Mr. Ralph Dixon.

At Ravenſworth Caſtle, Mary Brown, aged 100 years.

At Playſworth, aged 76, Mrs. Coates.

At Bankfoot, near Brompton, aged 94, Mr. Edward Bendle.

At Brompton, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Brown, of the Packhorſe. Mrs. Bell, widow, aged 96.

At Weetſlade, aged 56, Wm. Alder, eſq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Married.] At Heverſham, Wm. Malling, eſq. of Sunderland, to Miſs Haygarth, of Kidſoe.

At Carliſle, Mr. James, ſurgeon, to Miſs Byers. Mr. Fra. Stoddart, manufacturer, to Miſs Eleanor Beaumont, daughter of Mr. J. Beaumont, ſpirit merchant.

Mr. Tho. Holt, to Miſs Elizabeth Handſome.

At Workington, Captain Henry Thompſon, to Miſs Hodgſon. Captain Henry Haſtings, of the Favourite, to Miſs Smith.

At Dean, Captain John Bell, of the Hope of Workington, to Miſs Lancaſter, of Deanſcales.

At Kendal, the Rev. Wm. Luſhington, fellow of Jeſus' College, Cambridge, to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of Jas. Wilſon, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices for the County of Weſtmorland.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 70, Mrs. Graham, widow. At an advanced age, the Rev. Robert Miln, A. M. paſtor of a diſſenting congregation, and author of ſome ingenious publications. Mr. Geo. Dixon, Calico-printer, in Caldewgate. Aged 41, Mrs. Eliz. Park, wife of Mr. Cha. Park, of the Globe Inn. Aged 82, Margaret Blacklock, of Botchardgate. Aged 87, Mary Nicholſon.

At Appleby, Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. Thompſon, ſurgeon.

At Morpeth, Mr. Laidman, ſurgeon.

As Whitehaven, the Rev. Allan Chambre, whoſe death was occaſioned by his being thrown out of an open carriage. Aged 73, Mrs. Piper, widow of the late Captain Martin Piper.

At Workington, Mr. Wm. Marrs, aged 56.

YORKSHIRE.

During a late very heavy thunder ſtorm, a loaded waggon from York to London was ſtruck by the lightning, near Doncaſter, and entirely deſtroyed, together with nearly the whole of its lading, and one of the horſes.

A Humane Society has lately been eſtabliſhed at Hull, for the recovery of perſons apparently drowned, ſtrangled, &c. under the patronage of the mayor and aldermen, the Trinity Houſe, and Dock Company of that place; all of whom have ſubſcribed liberally towards a fund for that benevolent purpoſe.

Five men have lately been convicted by the magiſtrates of Hull, in the penalty of 20l. each, for plundering a ſhip, ſtranded in th

Hume

Humber, of ſundry ſtores, contrary to the late *Humber Pilot Act*.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. Tho. Scott, Brandy merchant, to Miſs Brookſbank. Mr. Naylor, of Cleckheaton, woolſtapler, to Miſs Armitage, of Woodhouſe Hill. Chriſtopher Heaps, jun. plumber and glazier, to Miſs Coates.

At Pontefract, Mr. Richard Hepworth, attorney at law, to Miſs Chamberlain.

At Thirſk, John Bell, eſq. to Miſs F. B. Barnett, third daughter of the late honourable William Barnett, of Arcadia in Jamaica.

At York, Mr. Robinſon, chemiſt and druggiſt, to Miſs Mary Watſon, of Kirby Grindal. Mr. Wallis Dunn, tea dealer, to Miſs J. Heſlop, of Gatenby.

At Hull, Mr. W. M. Willett, of Ruſhforth-hall, near Bradford, to Miſs Maria Bromby, of Hull, merchant. John Haxley, M. D. of Pontefract, to Miſs Kirkman, only daughter of John Kirkman, eſq. of Hull. Mr. Edward Robinſon, to Miſs Yeoman. Mr. John Hay, merchant, to Miſs Walker, of Birmingham.

At Kirkburton, Mr. Lockwood, of Farend, near Huddersfield, Woolſtapler, to Miſs Booth.

At Halifax, Mr. Roſs, liquor merchant, to Mrs. Waller, of Skipton, in Craven.

Mr. Butter, linen draper, to Miſs Croſs, of Louth, Lincolnſhire.

At Preſton, Dr. Wm. St. Clare, to Mrs. Gardner.

At Barnſley, Mr. James Liſter, merchant, to Miſs Hall.

At Kirby-Moorſide, Mr. Edward Soulley, merchant, of Malton, to Miſs Harker, of Keldholde.

At Salton, Mr. R. Shepherd, of Douthwaite Dale, to Miſs Taylor.

At Wakefield, Mr. Fiſher, attorney at law, of Rotherham, to Miſs Jackſon. Mr. Lambert, currier, to Miſs Garlick, of Dodworth, near Barnſley.

At Tollerton, Sam. Banks, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Lucy Wright, youngeſt daughter of the late John Wright, eſq. of Nottingham.

At Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Perch, ſon of Mr. Perch, of the Angel Inn, Sheffield, to Miſs Clarke, of Barnby Moor. Mr. Sam. Pearce, to Miſs Barraclough. Mr. Wm. Andrews, grocer, to Miſs Martha Haſlehirſt, of Whittington, Derbyſhire. Mr. Tho. Saunderſon, factor, to Miſs Smith, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Smith, ſilverplater. Mr. Joſ. Hawkſworth, to Miſs Eliz. Parker. Mr. Sam. Revell, ſugar baker, to Miſs Aſhforth.

At Farend, near Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Lockwood, Woolſtapler, to Miſs Mary Booth, of Kirkburton.

Henry Silvertop, eſq. of Hardwick, Durham, to Miſs Witham, of Cliff, in this county.

Mr. John Croſsley, of Scaicliff, Lancaſhire, to Miſs Lockwood, of Ewood in this county.

At Wheldrake, East Riding, the Rev. John Dixon, A. M. curate of Methley, to Miſs Savage.

At Whitby, Mr. Henry Bennim, to Miſs Craven.

At Knareſborough, Mr. John White, Mercer, to Miſs Ann Thompſon, of Algakirk, in Lincolnſhire.

At Skipton, in Craven, Mr. Smith, ſurgeon, to Miſs Waſney, of Hull.

At Warmſworth, near Doncaſter, J. H. Maw, eſq. to Miſs Liſter, of Tetley, Lincolnſhire.

At Selby, Mr. Howcroft, ſkinner, to Miſs Blakey, of Gilderſome, near Leeds.

Died.] At Sheffield, Mr. W. Field, floriſt; who dropped down and expired as he was taking an early walk in his garden. This ſudden and unexpected event made ſo ſtrong an impreſſion on the mind of his wife, that ſhe ſurvived him only 19 days.

At York, Mrs. Cayley, widow of the Rev. John Cayley, late rector of Brompton. Aged 83, Mrs. Buckle, widow of the late Mr. Buckle, woolſtapler. Aged 87, Mr. Cha. Harriſon, of the London waggon warehouſe, which he had attended upwards of 50 years. Aged 64, Mrs. Jefferſon, wife of Captain Robert Jefferſon. Aged 66, Mr. Tho. Goodhill; though born deaf and dumb, he poſſeſſed extraordinary talents. He could write and read writing, was an excellent card player, and in his youth was a good ſhot.

At Hull, aged 46, Mrs. Thorp, wife of Mr. William Thorp, builder. Aged 45, Mr. John Crompton, landing waiter, of that port. Aged 67, Colonel George Thompſon. Aged 39, Mr. Corney, of the Fleece Inn. Aged 71, Mr. R. Rennard, merchant. Aged 75, Mrs. Howard, relict of the late R. Howard, merchant. Miſs Parker, daughter of Mr. Parker, merchant. She had been many years helpleſs, and falling from a window, was killed on the ſpot.

At Doncaſter, aged 83, Mr. Tho. Seaton, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Kirklees Hall, aged 11 years, the eldeſt ſon of Sir George Armytage, bart.

At Leeds, Mr. R. Hargreaves, builder.

Mr. W. M. Kendall, of Kirbymoorſide, whoſe death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, but a few yards from the ſpot where his brother met with a ſimilar fate a few years before.

At Beverley, Mrs. Lundie, wife of Timothy Lundie, eſq. mayor of Beverley. Mrs. Plumpton, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Plumpton, formerly of Sproatley. Aged 48, Mr. John Watſon, butcher.

At Pontefract, Mr. B. Earnſhaw, aged 80.

At Market Weighton, Mr. R. T. Biaſs, corn-factor and coal merchant.

At Barnſley, Mrs. Mence, wife of the Rev. Mr. Mence.

At

At Tickhill, Mrs. Parnell, wife of the Rev. P. Parnell.

At Ardſley, near Barnſley, aged 74, R. Michlenwaite, eſq.

At Burnley, Mr. Wm. Kirk, dyer.

At Swene, in Holderneſs, aged 82, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Mr. J. Eaton. It is remarkable, that at different periods of her life, ſhe ſtood in the following degrees of relationſhip, (by marriage) to a gentleman in Hull, viz. aunt to his father, ſiſter to his mother, and mother to himſelf.

At Mowthorp, near Malton, aged 25, Markenfield Kirby, eſq. late captain in the 85th regiment.

At the Grange, near Darlington, George Allan, eſq. F. A. S.

At Tadcaſter, aged 74, Mr. Shaw, ſurgeon.

At Saltah-Grange, in Holderneſs, Miſs Ombler, daughter of E. Ombler, eſq.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Barff, wife of Mr. Barff, woolſtapler. Aged 68, Mr. Stephen Northouſe, formerly of Leeds. Mr. Linnecar, relict of the late Mr. G. Linnecar, brandy merchant.

Miſs Lucy Nicholſon, daughter of Mr. Nicholſon.

At Sheffield, Mr. Ellis, a portrait painter of diſtinguiſhed talents. Miſs Ann G. Wood, only daughter of Mr. W. Wood, confectioner, aged 12 years.

At Braithwaite, near Doncaſter, Mrs. Greaves.

At Swarland, Mrs. Stephenſon, wife of Mr. R. Stephenſon.

At Snaith, aged 86, Mrs. Tyas.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Wm. Furley, wharfinger.

At Scarborough, aged 65, John Halley, eſq. one of the common councilmen of that place.

At Bardſey, near Leeds, Miſs Elizabeth Iſſott, youngeſt daughter of Mr. M. Iſſott.

At the Rev. Miles Wrigley's, at Oldham, aged 72, Mrs. Barlow.

At Skipton, in Craven, Mrs. Heelis, wife of Mr. Heelis, of the caſtle.

LANCASHIRE.

By the regiſter of the collegiate church of Mancheſter, it appears, that from January 1 to December 31, 1799, there were chriſtened males 1390, females 1316. Buried, males 695, females 662, and married 1275 couples.

Upwards of 700 lumps of butter, ſhort of weight, were ſeized on a late market day at Mancheſter, and diſtributed amongſt the poor inhabitants.

The Liverpool library lately publiſhed propoſals for erecting a new library and news room, at an expence of 3600 guineas; and in one week the ſubſcription was full! No other town in the kingdom can produce a ſimilar inſtance of public ſpirit.

At Preſton, on Saturday the 7th of June, wheat and potatoes were ſold, upon an average, of little more than half the prices of the preceding market day. The crop is uncommonly great.

Married.] At Liverpool, J. P. Machell, eſq. of Penny-bridge, to Miſs Penny, of Liverpool. Mr. Wm. Windſor, merchant, to Miſs E. Hawthornthwaite, of Fortune Lodge, near Lancaſter. Mr. R. Pulſton, of Overton, Flintſhire, to Miſs Ann Porter of Spon Green. Mr. James Siddon, merchant, to Miſs Worrall. Chriſtopher Harvey, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Robinſon.

Orantham Hodgſon, eſq. captain in the royal North Lincoln Militia, to Miſs Dench.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Henry Driver, to Miſs Iſabella Potter.

Mr. Wm. Tideſwell, to Miſs Whitney.

J. Chew, M. D. to Miſs Clayton, daughter of Major J. Clayton, of Little Harewood. Mr. Shackles, cotton merchant, to Miſs Bull, of Wilton, Cheſhire.

A. Blackburn, Mr. J. Leach, cotton manufacturer, to Miſs Dawſon, of Hall Foot, near Clithero.

At Wray, Mr. Tho. Fiſher, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Wm. Fiſher, merchant, of Leeds, to Wiſs Whalley, of Lancaſter.

At Ulverſton, Mr. Wm. Atkins, attorney, of Dalton, in Furneſs, to Miſs Jane Jackſon, of Ulverſton.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Wm. Lancaſter, of Colegate, to Miſs Lee.

At Cartmel, Mr. Geo. Dixon, carrier, to Miſs Butler, of Flookborough.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 86, Mr. J. Banniſter, the eldeſt attorney in the town.

At Blackburn, Mr. Carr, attorney at law. Within a few days of each other, the two youngeſt daughters of R. Cardwell, eſq.

At Bolton, Mrs. Faulkner, wife of Mr. Stephen Faulkner.

At Mancheſter, Mrs. Ridgway, wife of Mr. J. Ridgway.

The Rev. Richard Aſheton, D. D. warden of the collegiate church, and rector of Middleton.

In the neighbourhood of Cartmel, captain John Wilſon, of Kendal.

At Preſcot, Mrs. Yate, wife of Mr. Yate, and daughter of Miles Maſon, eſq. of Sedbergh.

At Hollin's Green, near Harrington, aged 83, Mr. John Peers.

At Little Woolton, aged 98, Mrs. Woods, mother of Mr. James Woods, tanner.

At Wavertree, Mr. Francis Holland.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, the Rev. Dr. Landon, provoſt of Worceſter college, Oxford, to Miſs Ready, only daughter of John Ready, eſq. of Oakhanger-Hall. Mr. John Hookenhull, of Nantwich, ironmonger, to Miſs Ann Betteley. Mr. Whitehouſe, of Holywell, to Miſs Griffiths, daughter of captain Griffiths, of the garriſon in this city. Mr. John Walker, to Miſs Eliz. chamberlain, of Gilden, Sutton.

At

At Stockport, Mr. J. Clark Clegg, to Miſs Eliza Seddon of Preſton.

Chriſtopher Palace, Eſq. to Miſs Wilbraham, of Boughton.

At Peover, C. Boody, eſq. of Demerara, to Miſs Phœbe Dannett, daughter of the late Rev. Tho. Dannett, rector.

Tho. Wright, eſq. of Knutsford, to Miſs Higginſon.

At Witton, Mr. Walker, wine merchant, of Cheſter, to Miſs S. Bradburne, of Harford-Breach.

At Aſtbury, Mr. Wm. Swindells, aged 57, to Miſs Collier, aged 21.

At Eaſtham, Joſeph Booth, eſq. of Stoke-upon Trent, Stafford, to Miſs Butter, niece of Mrs. White, of Childers Thornton.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Rowlance, mother of Mr. Rowlance, at the three crowns. Mr. Barker, taylor. Almoſt ſuddenly, Mr. John Croughton, formerly a joiner there. Mr. Owens, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Maſterton, at the very advanced age of near 100 years. She was lineally deſcended from Thomas Maſterton, who had a command in France, under the Black Prince, and was knighted on the field of battle by that illuſtrious hero.

At Macclesfield, Wm. Ayton, eſq. In the bloom of life, Mrs. Tunnicliffe, wife of Mr. Tunnicliffe, button-maker.

At Hooton, aged 20, Sir Wm. Stanley, bart.

At Much-Wenlock, Mrs. Tinklar, wife of the Rev. Mr. Tinklar, curate.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Peak Foreſt Canal, forming a communication with the interior of Lancaſhire, has been lately completed at 10 per cent leſs than the original eſtimation.

Married.] James Langham, eſq. to Miſs Burdett, eldeſt ſiſter of Sir Francis Burdett, bart. of Foremark.

At Mappleton, after a courtſhip of 25 years, Mr. John Timm, blackſmith, to Mrs. Woodhouſe, of the Gate Inn.

At Youlgreave, Mr. Prime, of Middleton, grocer and druggiſt, to Miſs Ann Millington, of Woodhouſe, near Derby in the Dale.

At Gloſſop, Mr. Peter Maſhiter, of Upper Cliff, near Heafield, to Miſs B. Bradbury, of Bankhead.

Died.] At Derby, aged 77, whilſt walking in his garden, Vigors Havey, eſq. Mr. H. Pratt, hoſier, aged 63.

At Denby, aged 85, Tho. Stafford.

At Repton, Wm. Bagſhaw Stevens, D. D. fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, rector of Seckington, and vicar of Kingſbury, in Warwickſhire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The extenſive works upon the London Road at the entrance into Nottingham proceed now with rapidity. Flood bridges are to be erected to carry off the Trent floods, the avenue into the town is to be widened, &c.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Topley, of Bull-bridge, to Miſs Ann Brown. Mr. John Croſland, jun. hoſier, to Miſs Smith, only daughter of Charles Smith, eſq. of Burbage Lodge, Leiceſterſhire. The Rev. Edward Ward, of South Scarle, to Miſs Doncaſter, of Nottingham. Mr. Cha. Smith, of London, to Miſs Bromley, of Houndſgate, Mr. Wyer, pipe maker, to Mrs. Radford, of Basford.

Mr. G. Smith, of Bromley Houſe, Nottingham, to Miſs E. M. Davis, daughter of the late Wm. Davis, of Guilford-ſtreet, London.

At Newark, Mr. R. Hepworth, of Pontefract, to Miſs Frances Chamberlain. Mr. Pren, baker, clock and watch maker, aged 28.

At Rollſton, near Newark, Mr. Jalland, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Lilley.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. J. E. Harriſon. Aged 52, Mrs. Croſts.

At his ſeat at Wollaton, in the 74th year of his age, greatly lamented in his neighbourhood, the Right Honourable Henry Willoughby, Baron Middleton, of Middleton, in the county of Warwick. His Lordſhip has uniformly ſupported an independent, generous and honourable character. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his only ſon.

At Newark, Mr. Samuel Lacy, an eminent grocer and chandler.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Thirty one of the bakers of Leiceſter diſtributed a handbill, on the 29th of May, ſignifying their determination *to diſcontinue the the ſale of bread* after the 2d of June. They were, however, prevailed upon by the magiſtrates to forego their reſolution.

Married.] At Lutterworth, Mr. Watſon, attorney, to Miſs E. Arnold.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Byng to Miſs Harding. Mr. Stone, coachmaker, of Nottingham, to Miſs Hind. Mr. Hilditch, of Tamworth, to Miſs Marſhall.

At Loughborough, Mr. Harriſon, of Leiceſter, butcher, to Miſs Olderſhaw, of Kegworth.

At Tilton-on-the-Hill, Mr. Thomas Fulſham, of Kirby Mallory, to Miſs Hawkins of Halſhead.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Boon, of the Gallow-tree-gate. Suddenly Mrs. Brooks.

At Market Harborough, aged 78, Mr. Wartnaby, attorney.

At Lutterworth, ſuddenly, Mrs. Perkins, wife of Mr. W. Perkins.

At Kegworth, Mr. Thomas Mee, jun. grocer, &c.

At Belton, aged 30, Mr. Robert Ruſſell.

At Claybrooke, Mrs Sawbridge, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Sawbridge.

At Melton-Mowbray, aged 70, Mr. Bright, an eminent ironmonger, cutler, &c.

At Burley, almoſt ſuddenly, on her way home from Oakham, Mrs. Rudkin, of Exton.

At

At Evington, aged 88, Mrs. Coltman.

At Thringſtone, aged 77, Mr. Thorp.

At Hinckley, aged 65, Mr. W. Millward, many years letter carrier at that place.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Sir Nigil Bowyer Greſley, bart. and the Hon. Capt. Paget have declared themſelves candidates to repreſent the city of Litchfield in the next parliament.

Thirty-ſeven farmers, who attend Wolverhampton market, have undertaken to furniſh, when required by the managing committee for the poor, a loaf of wheat each, at 15s. per buſhel, to be retailed in flour to the laborious claſſes; and ſeveral farmers, near Stourbridge and Kidderminſter have followed this laudable example.

Married.] At Allſtonefield, Mr. J. Fernihough, of Ipſtones, to Miſs E. Gould, of Longnor.

Died.] At Walſall, in a coughing fit, Mr. John Bentley. Aged 76, Mrs. A. Brooks.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Tho. Raven, ſaddler.

At Newcaſtle, aged 88, Mr. R. Robiſon, who for three weeks previous to his death would not take any animal food, nor taſte any liquid but water.

At Tutbury, aged 31, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Allen, ſurgeon.

At Tythe-barn, near Leek, Mr. Richard Wood.

At Cheadle, aged 60, Mr. Charles Young, mercer, a venerable and much reſpected character.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Col. Sibthorpe, who was lately elected one of the members for Lincoln, made a preſent of two guineas to each poor freeman of that city, to enable them to enjoy themſelves on his majeſty's birth-day.

Further improvements of conſiderable extent, in draining and incloſing the Fens, are now in contemplation.—Deeping, Langſtoft, Boſton, Spalding, Pinchbeck, and Cowbit Commons, are the immediate objects of attention, as connected with the Welland drainage.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Franks, of the Green Farm, St. Ives, to Miſs Searſon.

At Faldingworth, Mr. Oſborn, of Frieſthorp, to Mrs. King.

At Morton, near Bourn, Mr. Rodgers, butcher, to Miſs Baker, of Great Hale.

At Whaplode, the Rev. Mr. Moſſop, to Mrs. Robinſon; the latter aged 75.

At Helpringham, Mr. James Durrance, butcher, to Miſs Taylor, of Donington Ings. Mr. John Preſgrave, to Miſs Spencer.

At Wiſbech, Mr. Nixon, ſaddler, to Miſs Briggs.

At Algarkirk, Mr. John White, mercer, of Knareſborough, to Miſs Ann Thompſon.

At Thurlby, Mr. W. Maſon, farmer, and grazier, to Miſs Marvin.

At Market Deeping, Mr. W. Butler, to Miſs Bland, of Gretford.

Died.] At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mr. John Bernard, carpenter, &c. Aged 41, Mr. George Hutchinſon, cabinet-maker. Advanced in years, Mr. James Aſhley.

At Stamford, Mr. R. Aſkren, plumber and glazier, one of the aldermen of that borough, who had ſerved the office of mayor in 1793. Alſo Mr. Dove, horſe-dealer.

At Pickworth, aged 70, Mrs. Wells.

At Caſwick Lodge, near Stamford, aged 91, Mr. W. Dennis.

At Deeping, St. James's, aged 69, Mrs. Sanderſon, wife of Mr. T. Sanderſon.

At Thickencote Warren, near Stamford, aged 17, Miſs Catherine Lupton, daughter of Mr. Lupton.

At Caſterton Magna, aged 26, Mr. E. F. Warry, farmer.

At Allington, near Grantham, Mr. R. Lynn, grazier, late of Newark.

At North Collingham, Mrs. Higgins, wife of Mr. Higgins, farmer and grazier.

At Corby, Mrs. Williamſon, wife of Mr. Williamſon, tanner.

At Walcot, aged 53, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. P. Long, fellmonger.

At Boſton, aged 61, Mr. Joſeph Ellard, who had been a diſſenting preacher twenty-three years.

At Ayſton, near Uppingham, aged 81, Mr. F. Hillam, farmer; he was the fourth perſon of that age who had died there within a ſhort time.

At Uppington, ſuddenly, Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Mr. Hubbard, carpenter.

At Sleaford, Mr. James Gibſon, nurſery and ſeedſman, aged 38.

At Barton, Mr. Jervis Thorpe.

At Louth, Mrs. Martha Green, ſiſter-in-law to the late Biſhop of Lincoln. Alſo Miſs Willows, milliner.

At Ryal, near Stamford, Mr. Hambleton, relict of the late J. Hambleton, eſq. of the navy.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Adams, to Miſs Skelding. Mr. H. Armfield, to Mrs. Burdett. And, at the ſame time, Mr. Stephen Armfield, jun. to Miſs Howlett.

At Sheldon, Mr Edward Jackſon, of Ingen, near Stratford upon Avon, to Miſs Jackſon.

At Ayleſtone, Mr. Wm. Horton, of Burton-Overy, to Mrs. Barton.

At Coventry, Mr. Lines, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Mary Johnſon. Mr. Taylor, to Miſs Eagle.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Wiggin, confectioner. Aged 69, Mr. John Webſter. In the prime of life, Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Mr. John Hewitt, druggiſt. Aged 68, Mr. Ambroſe Mainwaring, ſen.

At Ilmington, Mrs. Hobday.

At Coventry, advanced in age, Mr. Rippet. Mr. Shute, partner with John Haines, ſilkman.

WARWICK-

SHROPSHIRE.

Mr. Yates, the master and proprietor of a canal barge, at Coalbrook Dale, lately went all the way, which is upwards of four hundred miles, by water, from that navigation to Hambro' Wharf, near London Bridge, in fourteen days. He touched at Worcester, Gloucester, and other towns, with part of his cargo. This is the first barge that ever made the entire passage.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Phypps, to Miss M. Jones. The Rev. J. Gibbons, rector of Ashton Butterel, to Miss Dana, daughter of the Rev. E. Dana, and niece of Lord Kinnaird, and Sir W. Pulteney, bart.

At Bridgenorth, Plowden Presland, esq. of Brunswick-square, London, to Miss Stanier, of St. James's, near Bridgenorth.

At Ludlow, Mr. T. Hand, ironmonger, to Miss Brown.

At Ruyton, Mr. E. Birch, of Fennymore, to Miss Bassnet, of Wikey.

At Lanver, Mr. W. Davies, of Manaughty, to Miss E. Parr, of Pitchford.

At Wrenbury, Mr. Platt, to Miss Cliff.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. E. Jones, to Miss Parker, of Malpas.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Humphries, poulterer; he went to bed at night quite well, and was found dead next morning.

Mr. John Evans, bookseller. Edward Phillips, esq. late a captain in the first Shropshire regiment of militia. Mrs. Rodbery, wife of Mr. Rodbery. Mr. W. Thomas, of the Bridge Tavern. Aged 33, Mrs. Bryan, wife of Mr. Bryan, brazier. Miss Baxter, of the Broadway.

At Mrs. Bather's, at Great Ness, aged 78, Mrs. Menlove.

At Redbrook, near Whitchurch, aged 79, Mr. Lee.

At Wem, aged 70, the Rev. John Houghton, formerly a dissenting minister there.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The mayor and corporation of Worcester have offered a premium of 1s. 6d. per bushel for the first one hundred bushels of new potatoes brought to that market before the first of July. They have also given notice, by advertisement, that they will punish all forestallers, regraters, and ingrossers of Provisions of any kind with the utmost severity.

Married.] At Worcester, J. Farrell, of Lower Wick, to Miss Hammond. Mr. Spilsbury, dyer, to Miss Corbett, daughter of Mr. Corbett, of Sidbury. Mr. John Room, japanner, of Birmingham, to Miss Pemberton.

At Eckington, Mr. T. Mullins, of Manchester, to Miss Turner, of Ridgeway.

At Evesham, in an advanced age, Charles Welch, esq.

At Hagley, Mr. H. Wood, of Wykin, Leicestershire, to Miss Jane Oliver.

At Kidderminster, Mr. John Reece, of Birmingham, to Miss Parsons, of Wribbenhall.

At Old Swinford, Capt. Edwards of the 23d, or Welch Fuzileers, to Miss Savage of Stourbridge.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. John Rutty, a quaker.

Hugh Paine, esq. at the Tything, near Worcester; who having alighted from the stage-coach, to walk up the hill between High Wycombe and Oxford, expired immediately as he had resumed his seat upon the box. This gentleman served the office of mayor of Worcester, in the year 1797.

At Northleach, Mrs. Hammond, wife of the Rev. A. Egerton Hammond.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Shipley.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke Bliss, Mr. Edward Holder, of the Wylde, in Puddlestone, to Miss Winton, of the Perry.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Joseph Morris, cork-cutter. Mrs. Rowley. Mr. Whitehall, maltster, aged 89.

At Ross, Mrs. Sarah Bird, relict of Thomas Bird, gent. late of Townhope.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Westbury-upon-Trim, Mr. H. Grace, of Barrow Court, Somerset, to Miss Mill of Bourton.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Gorges, relict of R. Gorges, esq. of the Eye.

At Cheltenham, the Hon. Stephen Digby, brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Earl of Digby, and ranger of Richmond Park.

At Cheltenham, G. Ramsay, esq. Francis Renaldi, esq. a native of Piedmont.

Near the Marsh Common, Old Passage, Mr. Sheppard, farmer.

At Evesham, at an advanced age, C. Welch, esq.

At Doddington, Mr. John Goulding, steward to Christopher Codington, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Augustine W. Batt, surgeon, of Witney, to Miss Hyde.

At Islip, Mrs. Mary Bridgewater, widow of the late Mr. Bridgewater, of the Red Lion-inn.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. R. E. Tawney. Lieut. Birch, of the royal navy.

At Windsor, aged 65, Dr. Pearson.

At Banbury, aged 80, John King, esq.

At Borough Marsh, Sunning, Mr. Piercey, whose death was occasioned by the kick of a young colt.

At Headington, near Oxford, Mrs. Mary Curtis, wife of Mr. William Curtis, of Abingdon.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Abington, near Northampton, the Rev. G. A. Thursby, rector of that place, to Miss Pelham, daughter of Cresset Pelham, esq. of Cound, in Salop.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mrs. Spolding, wife of Mr. Spolding, surgeon. The Rev. W. Drewry Skeeles, rector of Polebrook, and minor canon of Peterborough cathedral.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The grand junction canal has lately been opened from the Thames at Brentford to Fenny Stratford, in this county, from which place onward, through Bedfordſhire, to Tring in Hertfordſhire, it was before navigable.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Woburn Sheep-ſhearing.—Firſt-day.

On Monday, June 16,' the Anniverſary of the Duke of Bedford's ſheep-ſhearing and ſhew of cattle commenced, and this truly laudable inſtitution attracted ſeveral hundreds of agriculturiſts and breeders from all parts of the country, among whom were ſeveral gentlemen, members of a well known ſociety of breeders from Leiceſterſhire, a Baron from Germany, who is at the head of an agricultural eſtabliſhment in that country, and four gentlemen from Ireland.

His Grace gave a public breakfaſt at the Abbey, at nine o'clock.

At about eleven his Royal Highneſs Prince William of Glouceſter arrived, attended by Sir George Oſborne; ſoon after which the company proceeded in a grand cavalcade to the new farm-yard, in the park, for the purpoſe of inſpecting the ſheep-ſhearing, at which five of the beſt hands that could be procured were employed; they then proceeded to the building lately erected for examining the *Ewes* that are to be let for next ſeaſon, which were to be ſhewn again on Tueſday with the prices fixed on them.

The certificates were then opened by his Grace and a committee, of the different candidates for the prize of fifty guineas to be given by his Grace (for encouraging the introduction of the Leiceſter and South Down breed of ſheep into Bedfordſhire,) to the perſon in Bedfordſhire who ſhould, between June 1799 and Chriſtmas, expend the largeſt ſum of money (not leſs than 60 guineas) in the purchaſe of breeding Ewes, or Theaves of the new Leiceſter or South Down breed. Theſe were taken into conſideration, but the ſucceſsful candidate was not announced.

About three o'clock the company adjourned to dinner, and his Grace entertained near two hundred noblemen, gentlemen, and yeomen in the large hall, in the ancient part of the Abbey, where tables were laid, which branched out in three directions, and ſo contrived as to have but one head, at which his Grace preſided. Prince William of Glouceſter, ſat at his right hand, and Lord John Ruſſell ſat as Croupier.

About ſix o'clock they left the Abbey, and proceeded to the farm-yard again, when a very fine hog, the property of Mr. Pickford, waggon-maſter, in Market-ſtreet, was ſhewn, which was ſuppoſed to weigh about a hundred ſtone: during the whole of this time, the men continued ſhearing the ſheep in a place conveniently adapted for the whole of the meeting to ſee them. His Grace then conducted the company to a paddock near the evergreens, to ſee ſome ſelect Devonſhire oxen, and from thence they proceeded to the water-meadow, near Bitchmore-houſe, in Crawley-lane, where there were ſome very fine Devonſhire cows.

Second-day.

On Tueſday the Duke of Bedford, attended by his company, proceeded from the Abbey on horſe-back to the New farm-yard in the park, where they were met by great numbers who had arrived from different parts.

The ſweepſtakes of five guineas each, made by the Duke of Bedford, Lord Winchelſea, Lord Somerville, and Mr. Bouverie, to produce, at this ſheep-ſhearing, the beſt two years old heifers, of the Devonſhire breed, (the Duke of Bedford's being dead, and Mr. Bouverie not producing one,) reſted with Lord Winchelſea and Lord Somerville, and a committee was appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Smith, of Titmarſh, in Northamptonſhire, Mr. Stone, of Loughborough in Leiceſterſhire, and a Mr. Warren; who, after a conſiderable examination, declared in favour of Lord Winchelſea's.

Mr. Garrard, the modeller of cattle, from London, exhibited the models of the famous exhibition of cattle that took place at Smithfield laſt Chriſtmas, which were highly approved of; he likewiſe exhibited a number of other well know cattle. Several improved implements in huſbandry were ſhewn, particularly a chaff-cutter, ploughs, harrows, &c. At three o'clock the Duke again entertained about two hundred of the company in the great hall of the Abbey with an elegant dinner, conſiſting of 160 covers.

The buſineſs of letting the *Tups* took up the whole afternoon, till near dark, during which time ſeveral bets were made about cattle.

Third-day.

Wedneſday there was a greater number of perſons aſſembled than on the former days, and the weather proving fine, the ſight of ſo many opulent men, aſſembled upon ſo laudable and rational an occaſion, was highly gratifying.

His Grace gave a public breakfaſt at the Abbey at nine o'clock.

About eleven the company began to move in a grand cavalcade from the Abbey, and were met in the park by a number of others of the firſt reſpectability, who had come from different parts; when they proceeded to the New-farm-yard.

Nine ſouth-down two-ſhears, and one three-ſhear, were exhibited in the exhibition-room, and were examined by the hirers of tups.

Two remarkable fine and fat cows, which had been fatted by poor feed, under certain management, the property of Mr. Maxey, of Knotting, in this county were exhibited.

A machine for dreſſing corn in an expeditious way, was exhibited in the yard, for which Mr. Cooch, of Malſton, in Northamptonſhire, has lately obtained a patent.

As ſoon as the inſpection of the rams and exhibition

exhibition were over, the company, headed by the Duke, proceeded to a fallow field, near Birchmore-house, where experiments were made by five different ploughs, namely, a Northumberland, a Surry, or Duckets, a Bedfordshire, a Norfolk, and a Scotch one; these useful experiments were tried in sowing turnips, by making the furrows wide apart. The manure was then regularly distributed in them; after which a roller was drawn by an ox, and to the roller was attached a drilling machine, so contrived as for the roller to cover the manure with the ridges of earth, and the seeds to fall on the earth which had fallen on the manure; and the machine was so constructed as to cover the seed with earth, so that the seed lay as on a hot-bed. After the inspection of the ploughs, the company proceeded to Ridgmont-fields, where experiments were made with Mr. Leicester's scuffling harrows, for the improvement of which he has lately obtained a patent. Experiments were also made on Mr. Pott's improved harrows.

These experiments were made in consequence of his Grace having offered a premium of 20 guineas to the person who should produce, at this sheep-shearing, the best and most useful newly-invented implement in agriculture. It was left to a committee to decide which implement produced ought to have preference, and whether any of them merited the reputation that the acquisition of a premium would confer: This was to be made known by the committee on Thursday. About three o'clock his Grace entertained about 200 gentlemen with an elegant dinner at the Abbey, at which he again presided.

A challenge was made by some Herefordshire gentlemen, to produce better cattle than any county in England, which was taken up by Sir Thomas Carr, High Sheriff for the county of Sussex, who undertook to produce as fine from Sussex.

Fourth-day.

Thursday morning his Grace gave another public breakfast at nine o'clock, and about eleven his Grace and the company arrived at the New Farm Yard, when the following Leicestershire breed of Tups were exhibited in the exhibition-room.

Shearhogs.

No. 1. by a son of Dishley L lett for 10 gs.
No. 2. by ditto, lett for 10 guineas.
No. 3. by ditto, left for 10 guineas.
No. 4. by ditto, lett for 10 guineas.
No. 5. by ditto, lett for 15 guineas.
No. 6. by ditto, lett for 15 guineas.

Two Shears.

No. 7. by a son of Dishley L lett for 12 gs.
No. 8. by ditto, lett for 12 guineas.
No. 9. by ditto, lett for 15 guineas.
No. 10. by ditto, lett for 20 guineas.

Three Shears.

No. 11. by Breedon's L lett for 15 guineas.
No. 12. by K 4 shear, lett for 15 guineas.
No. 13. by L 3 shear, lett for 20 guineas.

The following South Down Tups were then exhibited, and put up to be lett:

No. 1. at 10 guineas.
No. 2. at 40 ditto.
No. 3. at 30 ditto.
No. 4. at 25 ditto.
No. 5. at 30 ditto.
No. 6. at 80 guineas.
No. 7. at 50 ditto.
No. 8. at 40 ditto.
No. 9. at 120 ditto.
No. 10. at 25 ditto.

All of which were lett, except No. 7. and No. 9.

At three o'clock they adjourned to the Abbey to dinner.

When the cloth was removed, the cups to be given by his Grace as premiums, were put on the table, and his Grace informed the company, in an address, of the determinations of the committee which had been appointed to investigate the different claims. He began with the premiums offered for the discovery of implements of husbandry; and stated that the committee had examined the corn-dressing machine belonging to Mr. Cooch, and the scuffling harrows belonging to Mr. Lestor, both of which they highly approved.

The next premiums were for encouraging the introduction of the new Leicester and South Down breed of sheep into Bedfordshire.

His Grace stated that the candidates were Mr. Parkins, of Dunstable; Mr. Bayley, of Marston; and Mr. Runciman, of Woburn; and the committee, on investigating their claims, found that Mr. Parkins had expended 168l. Mr. Bailey 126l. and Mr. Runciman 102l. He was sorry to say that they had not strictly complied with the conditions: however, under all the circumstances, the committee determined that Mr. Parkins was entitled to the premium of fifty guineas, and Mr. Bailey to the premium of twenty guineas.

His Grace then concluded by congratulating the company upon the progress in agricultural improvement which had been made, and by exhorting them to persevere in their laudable exertions.

Died.] At Toddington, Mr. J. Potts, formerly an upholsterer, in King street, Covent Garden.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stilton, Mr. Dickenson, butcher, to Miss Rawlinson, of Leighton, near Oundle.

Mr. Franks, of the Green Farm, St. Ives, to Miss Searson, of Stamford.

Died.] At St. Ives, aged 40, Mr. Samuel Osborne, grocer. Mrs. Page, wife of Mr. Page, merchant.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Ann Farrer, aged 68.

At Abbot Rippon, Miss Cranwell, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cranwell.

In the Isle of Jersey, where he had resided many years, J. R. T. Huske, esq. of Gransdon in this county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The privy council has lately recommended to his majesty, to grant a charter for the incorporation

corporation of Downing College, conformable to the ſcheme of the truſtees and the court of chancery.

Married.] At Wiſbech, Geo. Brown, eſq. of Trewerdale, near Bodmin, to Miſs Meers.

Mr. Tho. Clay, of Coveney, farmer, to Miſs Ware, of Witcham, Iſle of Ely.

Mr. Weſt, miniature painter, of Wiſbech, to Miſs Pearcy, of London.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Braſhier, cook of Pembroke College. Aged 69, Mrs. Turner, widow of the late Mr. Turner, cabinet maker.

Miſs Ann Tooke, a maiden lady; ſhe was a character of ſome notoriety reſpecting dreſs and manners. Mr. John Cornell, ladies hair dreſſer and perfumer. Mr. John Hobſon, aged 75, ſtage coach maſter. Mrs. Short, wife of Mr. Short, taylor. Mrs. Helen Stukes, daughter of Mr. T. Stukes, aged 56.

NORFOLK.

An ewe, the property of Mr. J. Dew, of Swanton Novers, has, this ſeaſon, had four lambs, one of which ſhe yeaned on the Tueſday, and the other three on the Sunday following.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. H. Gardiner, merchant, to Miſs Wooldridge. Mr. Joſ. Holding, of Beccles, to Miſs Johnſon. Mr. Wm. Weſt, of Forncet St. Peter, to Miſs Gill. Mr. Youngman, ſcarlet dyer, to Miſs Sophia Paul, daughter of Mr. Paul, merchant. Mr. Charles Weſton, to Miſs E. A. Smith. Mr. Joſ. Scott, to Miſs Baſely.

At South Town, Norfolk, Mr. Robert Cory, jun. of Yarmouth, to Miſs A. Preſton.

At Eaſt Harling, Mr. R. Roper, of Wickenhall, in Bardwell, Suffolk, to Miſs Cath. Rodwell.

At Swanton Morley, Mr. Geo. Furneſs, to Miſs Emms.

At Rolleſby, Mr. Wm. Rix, of Lingwood, to Miſs Bridget Sowells.

Died.] At Yarmouth, Mr. Samuel Hurry, merchant. Mrs. Fraſer, wife of Mr. Fraſer, ſaddler. Mrs. Cath. Wilſon, aged 26. Miſs E. S. Stone, youngeſt daughter of Mr. S. Stone. Mr. Brown, many years a tallow chandler in this town.

At Bath, Mrs. Coke, wife of T. W. Coke. eſq. of Holkham, M. P. for Norfolk, and ſiſter to Lord Sherborne, of Sherborne, in the county of Glouceſter. In all the ſacred relations of life, as wife, mother, and friend, her conduct was moſt unblemiſhed and endearing. She was affectionate, faithful, and ſincere.

At Norwich, aged 84, Wm. Baker, eſq. B. C. L. regiſtrar of the dioceſe, official of the archdeaconry of Norwich, and ſteward of the biſhop's manor courts. Aged 70, the Rev. John Houghton, of this city. Aged 72, whilſt at dinner, Mr. J. Beckwith, ſen. 64 years a member of the cathedral at Norwich. Aged 85, Mrs. Mary Twiſs, relict of Fra. Twiſs, eſq. late of this city, and formerly of Amſterdam. Aged 78, Mrs. Martha Neale. Aged 57, Mr. Fra. Brett, taylor and draper. Miſs Louiſa Squire, daughter of Mr. Edward Squire, merchant. Aged 68, Mrs. Clarke.

At Thetford, aged 78, Stephen Helder, ſen. who had been employed 52 years as rider and letter carrier to the poſt office, in that town.

At Thorpe, aged 70, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. J. Smith, tanner of Heigham.

SUFFOLK.

The Board of Agriculture has lately preſented to Mr. Joſiah Rodwell, of Livermere, their gold medal, value twenty guineas, as an honorary reward for having improved 1400 acres of land, in his own occupation.

Married.] At Ipſwich, Captain Chamberlain, of the 24th foot, to Miſs Ruſſell.

At Wrentham, M. Daw, eſq. of Woodbridge, to Miſs Primroſe. The Rev. Robert Roſe, A.M. rector of Palgrave, to Miſs Jacob, of Eye.

At Stratford, St. Mary, Charles Payne Crawfurd, eſq. of St. Hill, Suſſex, to Miſs Proby, daughter of the Rev. N. C. Proby, rector of Stratford.

At Sudbury, William Barſton, eſq. captain of the 27th foot, to Miſs Strutt, of Sudbury. Mr. John Goldſmith, draper, to Miſs Spurgin.

Died.] At Ipſwich, Mr. Joſeph Fill, block and maſt maker.

At Beccles, William Reed, labourer; who in a fit of paſſion dropped down and expired.

At Woodbridge, Mr. John Moor, an eminent land ſurveyor.

ESSEX.

The 85th of regiment of foot, now at Colcheſter, with their wives and children, have been inoculated with the cow-pox, by Dr. Jenner, at the requeſt of the Duke of York. So mild was the effect that ſcarcely a man was off duty during the whole proceſs; and ſo effectual, that though many of the men have ſince been expoſed to the ſmall pox by inoculation and otherwiſe, not the leaſt ſymptom has been produced.

Married.] At Colcheſter, Mr. Weſthorpe, to Miſs Ravens.

At Widford, Mr. John Taylor, to Miſs Ann Marſhall, of Galleywood Common.

At Woodbridge. Mr. Baſs Studd, grocer, to Miſs Barker, of Winſton, Suffolk.

At Rochford, John Barrington, eſq. to Miſs Swayne.

At Halſtead, Mr. Heard, to Miſs Bloſs. Mr. Thomas Nokes, to Mrs. Davey, of Sible-Hedingham. Mr. D. Kemp, of London, to Miſs Mary May, youngeſt daughter of Mr. May, of Gladfield Hall.

At Great Waltham, Mr. James Quinney, of Chatham Green, to Miſs Smee.

At Felſted, Mr. Miles, leather-cutter, of Hare-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Searle. Mr. William Stock, of the King's Head, Stebbing, to Miſs Elizabeth Sewell.

Died.] At Harwich, Mr. Robert Culpack, officer of exciſe.

At Seaford, Lieut. James Cook, who ſerved his

his country forty years, under admirals Howe, St. Vincent, &c.

At South Minſter, Mr. William Paſſel, ſurgeon.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. Joſeph Howes, aged 30. He poſſeſſed the moſt ſhining abilities, joined to an happy equanimity of mind, and a moſt amiable diſpoſition.

At Willingate, Mr. Tanner, of the Bell.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

On Friday the 13th, his Majeſty, attended by the Queen, and royal family, reviewed the different volunteer corps of this county, at the reſidence of the Marquis of Saliſbury, at Hatfield, conſiſting of five troops of yeomanry cavalry, two troops of volunteer cavalry, ten companies of volunteer infantry, and the county militia, excluſive of the Loyal Hampſtead Aſſociation, who kept the ground; making in the whole, 75 officers, and 1482 privates; all of whom were afterwards regaled, on the lawn before the houſe, with a profuſion of choice and ſubſtantial viands, tarts, porter, wine, &c. while their Majeſties and the royal family, with their ſuite, were moſt elegantly entertained within. The number of ſpectators were computed at 10,000.

KENT.

Mr. James Simmons has benevolently directed a meal ſhop to be opened at Abbot's Mill, near Canterbury, and flour and meal to be retailed there at as low a price as the coſt of the wheat and the labour of the mill will permit. He has alſo cauſed large diſtributions of meal to be made to the induſtrious poor, at eighteen pence per gallon, and this way has relieved from eight to nine hundred families per week.

Mr. William Briſtow, of Canterbury, has lately publiſhed a large catalogue of books, indicative that the patrons of literature are numerous in the county of Kent. The ſhops of bookſellers are always a certain barometer by which to judge of the progreſs of mental improvement in a provincial diſtrict, and Kent appears to ſtand as high, in this reſpect, as any county in the kingdom.

The Earl of Thanet, after his late ſevere impriſonment in the Tower, was affectionately greeted on a viſit to his ſeat at Hothfield, by an immenſe concourſe of moſt reſpectable perſons from every part of the county. His horſes were taken from his carriage at Larkfield Heath, and he was drawn through Maidſtone, &c.

At a general meeting of the Hop Planters, &c. lately held at the Star Inn, Maidſtone, the Rev. R. Warde, in the chair, it was reſolved that the bill pending in Parliament for the importation of hops till the 1ſt of January, 1801, duty free, would be productive of the moſt injurious conſequences to all perſons intereſted in the plantations of hops. A committee was appointed to oppoſe the progreſs of the bill, and a ſubſcription was entered into for defraying the expence; at the head of which ſtand the Lords Camden, Darnley, and Sondes.

A meeting, at Canterbury, of the planters, &c. in the eaſtern diſtrict, has been held for the ſame purpoſe as above, when ſimilar reſolutions were entered into: G. Fauſſett, eſq. in the chair.

Mr. Philpot's iron foundry, at Chatham, has been deſtroyed by fire.

Margate, Ramſgate and Broad Stairs begin to aſſume their wonted ſummer gaiety. They have ſeldom had more company, ſo early in the ſeaſon, and already offer every pleaſant accommodation and relaxation which the invalid or the man of buſineſs can deſire.

Mr. Dodd, the engineer, has begun to ſtake out the line of the Thames and Medway Canal, which promiſes to be of great local and public utility, and though but eight miles and a half in length, will ſupercede the neceſſity of going forty-ſeven miles about by ſea, between London and Rocheſter.

Married.] At Lyminge, Mr. J. Cooper, of Barham, to Mrs. S. Hart, of Standford.

At Rocheſter, Mr. Young, ſurgeon in the navy, to Miſs Bremar, of Troy Town.

At Sandwich, Mr. H. Woodruff, to Miſs Bimdock, of Rocheſter.

At Canterbury, Mr. James Wimble, to Mrs. Martha Palmer.

At Aldington, Mr. W. Sonders, of Dymchurch, to Miſs M. Keeler.

Died.] At Smerden, Mr. John Hopper.

At Wingham, Mr. Robert Beale, of the Red-lion Inn. He was a man generally reſpected, and has left a wife and ſix infant children to lament his loſs.

Mrs. Holneſs, of the Eight Bells.

At Eaſtry Court, aged 79, Iſaac Bargrave, eſq.

At Whitſtable, Mr. Daniel Brook, ſen.

At Margate, Mrs. Thornton. Mrs. Stone.

At Maidſtone, Mr. John Hills.

At Tinderden, aged 75, Mr. Tho. Mercer.

At Staplehurſt, Mr. Thomas Bowes, a reſpectable farmer.

At Rodmerſham, Mr. W. Denne.

At Mereworth, the Rev. Robert Style, rector of that place.

At Town Sutton, aged 78, Mrs. Pope.

At Ramſgate, Mr. Atherden, of the Royal-Oak Inn.

SURREY.

A dreadful affray lately happened at Farnham, between ſome Iriſh ſoldiers and the inhabitants of the town, which ended in the death of three of the ſoldiers and one of the town's people. Theſe frequent affrays in all parts of the kingdom between the ſoldier's and town's people, require the ſerious attention of government.

Died.] Mr. R. Smith, of Chertſey.

At Stoke Park, near Guildford, William Alderſey, eſq.

At Egham, C. T. Kerby, eſq. ſerjeant at law.

At Walton-upon-Thames, Mrs. Horton, widow

widow of Mr. Solomon Horton, of Little Shelford, Cambridgeſhire.

At Peterſham, near Richmond, John Cranke, eſq.

At Putney Hill, Godſchall Johnſon, eſq.

SUSSEX.

A numerous meeting has been held at Northiam, at which ſome reſolutions were paſſed, preparatory to the improvement of the navigation of the river Rother, from Rye to Robertſbridge. It was alſo reſolved that it would be of great utility to render thoſe branches navigable which extend from Blackwall to Smallhithe, and from the Strand at Rye to Sidleſcomb.

At a late meeting of the Battle Agricultural Society, it was reſolved to offer premiums to the breeders of the beſt bulls, heifers, working oxen, rams, ewes and ſtallions. And rewards to the moſt induſtrious and deſerving labourers in huſbandry.

The Suſſex Agricultural Society has excited a laudable and beneficial ſpirit of emulation among ſheep-ſhearers, to whom they lately offered and have ſince diſtributed handſome premiums for the quickeſt and beſt performances. The man who gained the firſt prize uſed the ſnap-ſhears.

Married.] At Haſtings, Mr. Jaſper Cox, of Cheapſide, London, to Miſs Ann Thwaites.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Mrs. Lloyd, mother of James Martin Lloyd, eſq. of Steyning.

At Newhaven, aged 82, Mr. Burley, many years maſter gunner of the fort.

At Malling, near Lewes, aged 85, Luke Spence, eſq. who had been upwards of ſixty years an acting magiſtrate for this county.

BERKSHIRE.

The man with the black beard, who ſome months ſince, beſtowed his money, in great profuſion, among the poor at Reading, Witney, and other places in that neighbourhood, is diſcovered to be an inhabitant of King's Cliffe, in Northamptonſhire, and a hawker of wooden-ware. He is an eccentric character, not of the moſt rational caſt, and a ſudden acceſſion to £2000 in hard caſh, is ſuppoſed to have had a violent effect on his mind. His behaviour is ſometimes brutal, even to thoſe who ſupplicate his bounty.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Bolt, wharfinger.

At Chaddleworth, aged 101, Mr. Thomas Winkworth, formerly a ſhoemaker of that place, he enjoyed all his faculties to the laſt.

At Newbury, Mr. Jolly, butcher.

At Theale, Mr. Higham.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wincheſter, Thomas Pipon, eſq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Corbin, daughter of Mr. Alderman Earle, of this city. Mr. Jonville, of the Sun Inn, to Miſs Mony, of the Soke. Mr. Earle, fell-monger, to Miſs Lucas, alſo of the Soke.

At Goſport, Thomas Stares, eſq. of Fareham, to Miſs Eliza Parker, youngeſt daughter of vice-admiral Sir William Parker, bart.

Died.] At Portſmouth, Joſ. Davis, eſq. clerk of the cheque in the dock yard.

At Lymington, Mrs. Skrine, relict of the late Richard Dixon Skrine, eſq. of Warley, near Bath.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, aged 37, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of James Kirkpatrick, eſq. banker.

At Romſey, aged 86, Mr. Savage, formerly a carpenter, at Beaworth, near Wincheſter.

WILTSHIRE.

At a late great market at Saliſbury, three oxen were ſold by weight at eleven pence per pound; ſheep at the ſame price, with their wool on, and ſhorn at ten pence.

Married] At Saliſbury, Mr. Thomas Davis, ſon of Mr. Davis, of Horningſham, to Miſs Hodding, daughter of Mr. Hodding, town-clerk of Saliſbury. Mr. Daw, of Clarendon Park, to Miſs Yelf.

At Sutton Veny, Mr. William Miles, of Biſhoptrow, mealman, to Miſs Ann Randall.

Died.] At Saliſbury, aged 73, Mr. M. Cottom.

At Everley, the Rev. E. Polhill, rector of Milſton and Brigmaſton, aged 65.

At Stanton Barnard, aged 78, the Rev. Francis Rogers, many years curate of that place, and rector of Headington, near Devizes.

At Middle Hill Houſe, near Box, Mrs. Bumſted, wife of the Rev. J. H. Bumſted, vicar of Bramſhaw, Hants.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Shafteſbury, Dr. H. Bowles, of Wincheſter, phyſician to his Majeſty's forces, and inſpector of the military hoſpitals in the ſouth-weſt diſtrict, to Miſs P. Ogden, ſiſter of E. Ogden, eſq. of Shaſton.

At Dean's Leaze, H. P. Collins, eſq. to Miſs Lethbridge, daughter of J. Lethbridge, eſq. of Sandhill Park.

Died] At Dorcheſter, Mrs. Chafy, wife of James Chafy, eſq.

At Shroton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Andrews.

At Wimborne, aged 75, the Rev. H. Good, D D. one of the miniſters of Wimborne Minſter, and rector of Shroton and Cam.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Holloway, of St. Pancras, London, to Miſs Gye, daughter of Mr. Gye, printer. Jenkin Davies Berrington, eſq. to Miſs Morgan, both of Swanſea. E. Williams, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs E. Curre, of Itton Court, Monmouthſhire. Mr. T. Hobbs, muſician, to Miſs Coleman, daughter of Mrs. Coleman, grocer. Mr. W. Hughes, coachmaker, to Miſs Eleanor Goldney. Mr. Shewring, aged 83, to Miſs Watkins, aged 55. Mr. Robert Smith, brewer, of this city, to Miſs E. Bewley, of Lydiard, Wilts.

At Frome, Capt. O'Connor, of the royal navy, to Miſs M. A. Vincent, of Innox Hill. T. W. Ledyard, eſq. of Road Hill, to Miſs Sheppard, daughter of W. Sheppard, eſq. of Bath.

At Clifton, the Rev. W. Milton, to Miſs Sarah

Sarah Partington, eldeſt daughter of the late T. W. Partington, eſq. of Offham, Suſſex.

At Briſtol, Mr Clement Jackſon, draper, to Miſs Fry, daughter of Mr. Robt. Fry, clothier. Mr. Thomas Leek, bookſeller, to Miſs Mary Slade. Mr. C. Jones, maſon, to Miſs H. Hippiſley. Captain Handfield, of the army, to Miſs Pritchard of College Green.

Died] At Bath, aged 18, Miſs Theodoſia Coxhead, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Coxhead, ſoap-boiler. James Lloyd, eſq. of Mabus, Cardiganſhire. Aged 86, Thomas Coward, eſq. late of Spargrove, Somerſet; he was upwards of 60 years in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

May 24, at Bath, aged 54, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. W. Ayſcough, an opulent and reſpectable undertaker at Cripplegate, and many years clerk of that pariſh, for which office he never received any ſalary, but held it merely as connected with his buſineſs. Perhaps no man in that part of the city was more univerſally reſpected than Mr. Ayſcough. From his general benevolence, and friendly diſpoſition, he was a bond of union between jarring factions, and diſcordant ſects. From the well known integrity of his character, he was employed in various poſts both public and private, which he diſcharged to the ſatisfaction of all parties. He was a ſteady friend, and left nothing undone, upon any occaſion, to ſerve thoſe for whom he profeſſed an attachment. He was ſincerely pious and devout, and his religion was not debaſed by fourneſs, or miſled by narrow or uncharitable principles. Ardent in his private attachments, he was yet the univerſal friend of mankind; and as Providence had bleſſed his induſtry with great ſucceſs, the fruits of it he was ever ready to impart to others. An immenſe concourſe attended his funeral, and among this vaſt crowd of all ranks and conditions, there were few who were not real mourners.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Jacob Watſon, linen-draper, to Miſs Oſtler, both of Bridgewater.

At Plymouth, Mr. Bellamy, ſurgeon of his majeſty's ſhip, Spencer, to Miſs Cremer.

*** *Several Marriages, Deaths, and Paragraphs of News in Engliſh Counties, and in Wales and Scotland are deferred till our next, for want of Room.*

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN addition to the difficulties which we obſerved in our laſt, the *woollen-trade* in the weſt of England at preſent labours under the want of raw-wool has become very great, from the ſupply not being equal even to the ſmall demand which now exiſts: the price of chains is advancing, and the difficulty of purchaſing them at all, it is feared, will increaſe, as the wool dealers in this part of the country are out-traded by their rivals in the north, by whom, it is well known, the fleeces of a flock of ſheep are frequently bargained for a long while before the ſhearing ſeaſon begins. The greater advantages derived from machinery by the manufacturers in the north, is the chief cauſe of their ſuperiority, as it enables them to ſell goods of the ſame quality cheaper than they can be made on the ſpot where the wool is grown. The union with Ireland is conſidered both by the merchants and manufacturers in the woollen trade as threatening them with new evils; they accordingly petitioned parliament againſt it, on which occaſion it was ſtated that "the growth of wool in Great Britain is not more than adequate to ſupply the manufacturers with a quantity equal to the preſent demand, and therefore, if any wool in the raw ſtate is permitted to be exported, they and their labourers muſt ſuffer very material injury."

The diſcovery lately made by Mr. Thomas Foden, of a chryſtalline *ſize* and *paſte* from vegetable and mineral ſubſtances, as a ſubſtitute for wheat flour in all purpoſes of manufacture where wheat flour is uſed, appearing likely to be attended with important advantages, and that it may ſave the uſe of wheat flour to a very conſiderable extent, the Houſe of Commons have addreſſed his Majeſty to requeſt that he would direct ſuch further enquiry to be made on the ſubject as ſhall be neceſſary for aſcertaining whether the ingredients for making this ſubſtitute can be turniſhed in ſufficient quantities and at ſuch reaſonable prices, as to afford a ſupply equal to the conſumption which may be required for the various manufactures in which it may be uſeful; and in caſe it ſhall appear that the diſcovery can be carried to ſuch an extent as to be of conſiderable national advantage, to order ſuch ſum to be advanced to Mr. Foden for that purpoſe, as his Majeſty ſhall judge proper, which will be made good by parliament.

Another diſcovery, which promiſes to be of much importance, is that of extracting ink from printed and written paper, and making other *paper* therefrom, fit for writing, printing, and other purpoſes. A bill has been brought into Parliament for incorporating a company for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a manufactory for carrying this ſcheme into execution, and another bill has been brought in to exempt from duty waſte paper imported into the kingdom for the purpoſe of being re-manufactured, except the duty impoſed by the convoy act.

Several other commercial ſubjects have lately claimed the attention of Parliament, in conſequence of which an act has been paſſed for repealing part of the duties and drawbacks of cuſtoms on *kid ſkins* imported, and the exemption of imported kid ſkins from Exciſe duty on being dreſſed in Great Britain; alſo an act for repealing ſo much of an act paſſed in the ſecond year of James I. as prohibits the uſe of *horſe hides* in making boots and ſhoes, and for the better preventing the damaging of raw hides and ſkins in the flaying thereof. The ſtamp duties impoſed on *perfumery* and on licences for ſelling the ſame, by 26 Geo. III. having fallen off very conſiderably, have been repealed. A bill has been brought in for permitting the free importation of *linſeed cakes* and *rape cakes* in neutral ſhips; and likewiſe a bill for continuing and amending the act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion for enabling his majeſty to prohibit the exportation, and permit the importation of *corn*, and for allowing the importation of other articles of proviſion, without payment of duty.

The total quantity of wheat and other kinds of *grain* imported into England from the 28th of December laſt, to the 17th of June has been as follows; Wheat, 419,804 qrs. Wheat-flour, 51,448 cwt. Rye, 55,410 qrs. Rye-meal, 2,157 cwt. Barley, 10,878 qrs. Oats, 108,966 qrs. Oat-meal, 1,657 cwt. Peaſe, 5,190 qrs. Beans, 5,444 qrs. Notwithſtanding the arrival of theſe conſiderable quantities and the knowledge that much more is on its paſſage, almoſt every kind of grain continues to advance, and till a reduction takes place it may be uſeful to endeavour to introduce more generally the conſumption of *rice*, which has lately fallen five or ſix ſhillings per cwt. the importation thereof having been very conſiderable; good Carolina rice is at preſent from 27s. to 31s. and Eaſt India, from 26s. to 29s. per cwt.

Raw ſugars are higher ſince our laſt, being at preſent at the following prices, St. Kitts, 59s. to 80s. Montſerrat, 58s. to 78s. St. Vincents and Nevis, 58s. to 77s. Jamaica, 55s. to 76s. Grenada, 56s. to 75s. Dominica and Antigua, 56s. to 76s. Barbadoes, 56s. to 75s. Martinico, 56s. to 74s. and St. Domingo, 55s. to 74s. Grenada clay'd, from 64s. to 102s. Barbadoes clay'd, 66s. to 104s. Martinico clay'd, 63s. to 102s. and St. Domingo clay'd, 63s. to 100s. Lumps are from 97s. to 112s. ſingle loaves 108s. to 118s. and powder loaves, 110s. to 126.

Coffee has riſen three or four ſhillings per Cwt. Fine coffee is from 154s to 163s. good, from 142s. to 153s. and middling from 130s. to 141s.

Cotton-wool continues to advance a little, although the quantity imported has been conſiderable. Cayenne is from 3s. to 3s. 2d. Berbice, Surinam and Pernambuco, from 2s. 10d. to 3s. Demerary 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. St. Domingo, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. Grenada and Carriaco, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d. Barbadoes, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. Martinico, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 7d. South Carolina and Georgia, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. and Surat, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.

The *Bank of England* have given notice that they intend to publiſh in the month of December next, a liſt of proprietors of unpaid dividends on bank ſtock, and all the government funds tranſferable at the Bank of Englan' to the 5th of July, 1797. All perſons entitled to ſuch dividends, who are not willing that their names ſhould be publiſhed, ſhould therefore receive the ſame on, or before the 1ſt of October next, as all dividends remaining on the books after that day muſt neceſſarily be included in the liſt.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WITH the exception of a week or ten days in the beginning of the month, the weather has been favourable for bringing forward the different crops; in moſt of the ſouthern diſtricts of the kingdom the ſpring corns look healthy and promiſe to be good crops, but in a few inſtances the wheats are thin, and not of ſo good an appearance. In Cumberland the commencement of the month was marked with ſo great a ſeverity, as to threaten the deſtruction of every fruit of the field; but the injury ſuſtained from the keen froſts and eaſterly winds, has been in ſome meaſure repaired by the more genial rains and breezes which have ſince ſucceeded, though the long continuance of wet and cold has conſiderably hurt the greateſt part of the county. The wheat crop in general has a ſickly appearance, and is very thin on the ground:—Barley, on fed off turnip land, looks well, and at preſent promiſes a good crop, wherever the ſeed has been early ſown:—Oats, except on dry free ſoils, have failed much, and on many lands have entirely diſappeared; a circumſtance which, in this county, can only be attributed to one cauſe, that of the earth having been ſo completely ſaturated with wet as to allow no grain to vegetate upon it; a caſe too general on lands of a firm clay bottom, or ſubject to any kind of running ſprings. The growth of the grain on ſome rich loamy ſoils has alſo ſuffered greatly from the depredations of the white ſnail, or ſome other deſtructive inſects; in which caſes, the diligent farmer ſhould immediately have recourſe either to night-rolling, or ſprinkling quick-lime on the land ſo infeſted during the night-time; the latter practice has been found more efficacious, by either deſtroying them at once, or cutting off their retreat, and two Cumberland buſhels of good lime, are quite ſufficient for an acre. The hay ſeaſon has been ſo far very good, and much graſs in the ſouthern parts of the iſland has been already cut and made into hay, the crops being for the moſt part good, but not ſo full as there was reaſon ſome time ago to ſuppoſe they would be. The paſtures are in general good, but the keep of lean ſtock and Milch Cows has been in many places unuſually ſcarce, probably from the circumſtances of paſture land being converted to hay in many inſtances from the high prices it fetched laſt year.

Potatoes have in different places been conſiderably injured by an inſect of the grub kind, which has eaten off the ſtems even when of conſiderable ſize, and thereby completely ſtopped the vegetation of the root. Where this has not been the caſe, they look extremely well, and in many inſtances are certainly unuſually forward. Larger quantities than in common years have unqueſtionably been planted.

Peas and *Beans* where the ſeed was good, are in general abundant crops and pretty full in the pod, but in ſome caſes they have failed on account of the ſeed having been bad.

Artificial or ſown graſſes are we believe almoſt every where very full crops.

The hop plantations are in general in a thriving condition, full of bine and forward in growth; but all infected with the fly, and in the ſtrong grounds, the lice are numerous.

But although the crops of the preſent year may on the whole be ſafely pronounced to be favourable; the prices of all ſorts of grain ſtill keep up. Throughout England and Wales, wheat averages 120s. 5d. Rye, 83s. Barley, 63s. 10d. Oats, 46s. 10d. Beans, 75s. 2d. and Peaſe, 78s. 4d.

Nor has the abundance of graſs yet had much influence in reducing the prices of butcher's meat. In Carliſle market, Beef ſells from 5d. to 9d. per lb. Mutton from 4d. to 8d. and Veal from 3½d. to 6½d. In Smithfield by the ſtone of 8lb. Beef averages 4s. to 5s. 4d. Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. Veal 4s. to 6s. and Pork 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.

Lean ſtock is ſomewhat lower in ſome of the provincial markets.

Hay ſtill fetches high prices. In St. James's market, it averages £5 15s. 0d.

Straw, as is generally the caſe at this ſeaſon, is high.